INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

VOL. XVII NO 12-- BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 15 1929 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
19 Jan.	Mantua * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisard-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departu e.
Heijin Maru ..	2nd Jan.	15th Jan.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd „	16th „
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	24th „
Shingo Maru ..	17th „	31st „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th „
Heinan Maru ..	21th „	28th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
*	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan,
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
16th Jan.	Barjora ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
18th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	27 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	18 „	28 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 „	31 „
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10509	....	@20
*Hakodate Maru	5313	16 Feb	28 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 „
Hakone Maru ..	10000	21 „	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 „	27 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE

THE INDIAN REVIEW

—:o:—

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year: Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO. Publishers, MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write **to:**

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address "Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Number ordered .....

Bombay Chronicle.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, who also knows Carding and Spinning of Woollen Yarns to take charge of our Small Woollen Mills at Amritsar (Punjab.) Send applications stating qualifications, present pay, and the minimum pay acceptable. KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN and Co., Amritsar, (Punjab.)

A 31639

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.

N 31637

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted with out interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.

L 31431

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1928.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1929, to WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1929, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

31500

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

THE BOARD OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

THE BOARD of Indigenous Medicine requires the services of (1) a Principal, (2) and a Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology and Elementary Science for the proposed College of Indigenous Medicine, Ceylon.

The Board was established by the Government of Ceylon to train those seeking to qualify themselves as practitioners of the Indigenous systems of Medicine (Ayurveda, Sidda and Unani).

The course of studies in the College will include besides the above, an elementary course in Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Botany, Chemistry, etc.

Salary will be paid according to qualifications, and applicants should state what salary they want. Present employment and salary, if any, should also be stated.

Applications should reach the Chairman before the 15th February, 1929.

K. BALASINGHAM,
Chairman,
Board of Indigenous Medicine.
Campbell Place,
Colombo, 17-12-1928.

31569

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STICK LAC AUCTION SALE.

About 15,000 maunds of stick lac will be sold by Public Auction at Umaria, B.N.R. on the 24th January, 1929. For further particulars and samples apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Umaria, at Umaria.

G. P. MISRA,
Superintendent of Forests,
Rewa State, Rewa, C.I.

31620

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. 1929

ELECTION ROLL OF DELEGATES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ELECTION ROLL of the delegates of Registered Trade Unions, which will be in force from the 15th January to the 19th December, 1929, is now ready. It has been published at the head Municipal Office and at the Ward Offices of the Assessment Department.

Copies of the roll can be obtained at the Office of the Electoral Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of annas four per copy.

A. R DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th January, 1929.

31625

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2492 of 1928.

Summons under O. XXXVII R. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. POHOOMULL BROS., a firm, carrying on business at Jackeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Champshi Building, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) SORABJI N. DARUWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,
GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI, Esq.,
and
SORABJI N. DARUWALLA, Esqr.,
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest and costs. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof upon you for leave to defend the suit and that in default of your doing so, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1928.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31640

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT LAHORE.

Case No. 3748 of 1928.

W. B. BALLANTYNE, 162, Shalamar Road, Lahore. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

J. T. LYM, of Lahore, presently of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

Claim: For Rs. 100.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is evading service of summons, he is hereby informed under O5, R20, C.P.C., that unless he appears in this Court on the 19th January, 1929, in person or through Agent or Counsel, proceedings shall be taken EX PARTE against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 12th day of January, 1929.

Seal.

By order, etc.,
GIRDHARI LAL,
Clerk of Court.

31636

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

PETROL.

WITH effect from the 1st February, 1929, we are introducing strictly cash terms in our dealings with all our Petrol pump holders in Bombay and its suburbs. Our official selling rates in Bombay are:—

Packed (in 2-gallon cans) Re. 1-1-6 per gallon;

Bulk (ex Kerbside pumps) Re. 1-0-6 per gallon.

BURMAH-SHELL,
Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.

31635

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of undermentioned articles for the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1929-30 and will be received by the undersigned on or before 30th January 1929, Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

1. Lubricating Oils.
2. Motor Oils and Grease.
3. Kerosine Oil 150.
4. Packings of different kinds.
5. Pesterine.
6. Hycol Fluid and Powder or other kinds of disinfectants.
7. Petrol B. O. C. or Shell.

All the tenders must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money and with their respective samples, without which, no tenders will be accepted.

Tender forms, specifications, and other particulars for the abovementioned things can be had from the Store Keeper, on application on a payment of Re. 1 as tender fee.

Tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection.

Tenders submitted after due date and time will not be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Dated 12-1-29.

31638

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1929. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1929 and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover, any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 3rd January 1929.

31603

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

R. B. SALISBURY

Presents

"A LONDON MUSIC HALL PROGRAMME"

As played at the Alambhra Theatre, London.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
have the honour to present

CECIL DE MILLE'S
WORK OF SUPREME GENIUS
THE KING OF KINGS

A truly inspirational presentation of the greatest drama the world has ever known.

Prices Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and Gallery As. 9.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE TEMPTRESS
FEATURING
GRETA GARBO AND ANTONIO MORENO.

A Great Ibanez Romance Directed by the Man Who Made Ben Hur.
A METRO GOLDWYN MAYER PRODUCTION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY.

Season Tickets:—

GENTLEMEN.. .. .. Rs. 4.
LADIES .. .. .. Rs. 2.

Daily Tickets:—

GENTLEMEN.. .. .. As 8.
LADIES .. .. .. As. 4.

Entries close on THURSDAY, 17th January, 1929.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patra) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,06,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,255
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The local market opened at Rs. 357/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled firm on short covering Sewri Market was closed. Rates at 3 p.m. were as under:—

Broach a.m.	359
Oomra D/J.	318/8
Oomra March	322/8
Bengal D/J.	273
Bengal March	279

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal	800	9,000
Fine M. G. Oomra	500	6,500

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Red leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	285	...
Bengal Fine	275	...
Bengal F. G.	27/72	240/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	...
Sindh Punjab F. G.	270/72	...
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	335	320
Nagpur Fine	335/40	320
Yeotmal Fine	325	315/20
Arvi Fine	325	315/20
Amraoti Fine	320	310
Khamgaon-Ako'a Fine	318	285/300
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	275
Muthia Fine	290	280
Muthia F. G.	285	270
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/50	315
Purna F.G.G.S.	340	315
Parbhani/Sailu F. G. G. S.	330	315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old
Broach F. G.	...	...
Westerns M. G.	...	320
Cambodia	...	390
Miraj/Sangli	...	350/60
Compta Good	...	350/60
Jinja	...	520

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 12

Since 1st September.

In Full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,913	131,967	139,331
Central India	2,579	69,461	99,187
Barsi and Nagar	2,009	76,262	121,207
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,059	25,295	46,050
Berar	8,644	324,655	298,596
Central Provinces	2,720	159,661	120,425
Total Oomras	18,954	787,301	824,816
Dholera	523	26,470	40,555
N.-W. Provinces	368	52,448	58,596
Rajputana	57	13,633	15,394
Sind-Punjab	460	20,708	70,445
Broach	...	3,455	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	...	8,589	3,226
Westerns-Northerns	...	7,104	3,268
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,379	7,025
Persian	...	645	3,018
American	...	1935	21,111
Egyptian and African	2	16,903	9,041
Comilla, Parma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	20,364	942,571	1,059,157

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 12

1st Sept. to 10th Jan.

In full pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,953	284,894	167,604
Japan & China	9,315	475,080	215,464
Coast Ports	...	6,899	9,456
Up-country by Rail	...	42,498	31,749
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	47,770	69,068
Total	1,908	857,141	4,93,541

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable dated 12th inst.:—

(1) Some Contiental buying. Loss offering. Trade fixing call sales. Tone of market good.

(2) Greenville Mills expect more activity shortly, meantime well and profitably occupied.

Messrs. Devkaram Nanjee havereceived the following cable from New Tork dated 12th inst.:—

Expect narrow market for present but gruadally working higher.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 12th inst.:—

American Textiles December not so good, Increase stocks 8 per cent. but consumption exports keep big. Trade here encouraging. Basis higher in America, speculators still long but outside interest small.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"In consequence of Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, Lancashire receiving large orders from East."

From New York:—"Bullish interest commodity increasing, Cotton position sound."

Reuter:—"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable spot markets, but later declined partially on realising."

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations.)

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 569 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 133 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny.)

Calcutta, Jan. 12.

Jutes:—Market for Jute shares opened with a bullish tendency and the rates advanced rapidly. Orient and Cheviot were the special features, the former being taken upto 327 and the later upto 351. New Central were marked upto 765. Another good feature were Lawerence which show an advance of about 25 points at 780. Anglo-India, Kamarhatty, Baidy and Barnagore, etc.—all were steady by a few points. Soorah record a special rise of about 4 points at 39. Hukumchand were an easy market with alround sellers and suddenly they came down to 25/12 from 6/8. Presidency have improved to 12/6.

Clive, on account of the labour strike at the mills, were easier and Thursday some feeling of apprehension was felt about the general mill strike in sympathy the same and a wave of depression passed over the market resulting in nervous selling. But again the atmosphere seems to be clear and the market is on its usual course.

Howrah and Clive have closed steady at 40/13 and /55.

Hessian and Jute markets have remained almost steady at the last week's closing.

Dividends:—Belvedere 50; New Central 55.

Cottons:—Some enquiry for Bengal Nagpur and Dunbar was noticeable and the former were in demand upto 30/4 and the latter were done upto 195.

Coals:—Sudden buying infused life in coal share market which was lying dull and quite since long, in view of the expected reductiocn in freight and the fixing up of the prices of Dishargarh and Poniati Coal at Rs. 5/8 and 5 per ton by the principle salesmen in Calcutta which was previously being sold at Rs. 4. This may further influence the market provided the prices are maintained. As a consequence the prices of Equitable, Burrakur, Raneegunge and Kalapahari have sharply appreciated to 19/, 13/8, 27/8 and 14/8 from 16/4, 11/4, 24 and 13 respectively and there is also an alround rise on a general enquiry. Bhulan-Bararee were taken upto 17/4, Burra Dhemo upto 4/4, New Beerbhum upto 12/4, Talcher upto 2/ and so on. Bengal were done at 375.

Tea Shares:—Tea sales were resumed on the 7th and the prices have become dearer on the strong demand. The enquiry for shares has to some extent broadened and the prices are getting better. Ledo were taken upto 192, East India at 19/8 Bishnauth at 37/4. Patra Kola at 1136.

Banks:—Business in the section has been transacted at almost unchanged rates.

Govt. Securities:—There was some enquiry in short dated issues from Banks and from Bombay in 1945-55. Locally also there was some enquiry for 1960-70 and 1945-55 loans.

Miscellaneous:— Record advance in Burma Corporation is the main feature of the section. They mark a rise of 2 points over a week's trading closing steady at 12/10. The chief enquiry is from London where a tremendous business is done for the same. Another good feature were Madan Theatres which have improved from 3/12 to 4/8. Thorny Croft were taken upto 1/6. Bengal Assam Steam were better at 375. Rawalpindi Electric have appreciated upto 18/4.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50-8; lowest Rs. 50-6-9; closing Rs. 50-7.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 411|4-1|2; closing Rs. 4|11.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|12|9; lowest Rs. 4|12|6, closing Rs. 4|12|7-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53-11; lowest Rs. 53-10; Closing Rs. 53-11-3. May delivery Opening Rs. 56; highest Rs. 56-1-6; closing Rs. 55|15|9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14

Wheat	3,925	Cwts.
Linseed	1,624	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	657	,,
Gingellyseeds	7,144	,,
Poppyseed	47	,,
Groundnuts	31,861	,,
Castorseed	3,632	,,
Rice	3,101	,,
Myrabollams	6,201	,,
Cottonseed	15,018	,,
Joowar	330	,,
Barley	35	,,
Bajree	2,670	,,
Coal	1,791	Tons

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14-1-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg.) at 8 a.m. 29.967 inches (.021 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 032

Tempareture (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (3.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 67.8 degrees (1.0 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

An earthquake shock of shock of very great intensity at its origin about 4,800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hrs. 4 mts. (I.S.T.) yesterday.

HOW AMERICA PROSPERS WHEN BRITAIN LOSES

British Production Methods Criticised

POTENTIALITY OF AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY

The Manchester Correspondent of the Economist writes:—

At a meeting of the committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers Associations held in Paris in March last it was unanimously decided that the general secretary, Mr. Arno S. Pearse should undertake another journey during the past summer through the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the prospects of the cotton crop and gathering information on any development affecting the cotton industry.

The report of Mr. Pearse has now been published, and some of his statements will undoubtedly cause much comment in Lancashire. A substantial part of his report deals with the mill industry, especially in the Southern States. He points out that, according to a recent publication of the Government, there are 36,349,000 cotton spindles in America. It can well be argued that these represent an equivalent of 50,000,000 spindles running 48 hours per week. Practically all the spindles in the United States are ring spindles. The South, which has developed its cotton industry in comparatively recent years, had 7,494,905 spindles in 1904, whilst to-day it has about 18,000,000 spindles. Government statistics as to the number of looms are ten years old. In the census of 1919 the number was given as 692,169. From another source the looms to-day are given as 741,916, and in the Southern States there are at least 330,000 automatic looms. In spite of the increase in the numbed of spindles and looms, there has been a reduction during the last few years in the number of hands employed. This has been possible by the specialisation of work and a general reoleanisation in the distribution of labour in the mills. The consumption of all kinds of cotton in Great Britain per 1,000 spindles is at present 3.76 bales, whilst in the United States it is 46.49 bales. A great deal of this considerable difference is due to nightwork, longer day shifts, and, of course, a very important proportion must be allotted to the coarser counts produced in America. In the opinion of Mr. Pearse, at the time of his investigation about 50 per cent. of the industry was losing a trifle, but not nearly as much as the American section of the Lancashire cotton industry. Twenty-five per cent. was neither losing nor making a profit, and the rest of the mills were working at a profit. With regard to export trade, Mr. Pearse says:—"We have always been of the belief that the United States, with her high wages, cannot export cotton goods. The cotton manufactrueers of Europe and particulary Lancashire, may find this some day to have been a very mistaken idea. The specialisation of labour as adopted in all the big American industries has been grafted on to the cotton industry and has been a means of levelling United States wages to the proximity of European wages. Can Britain do the same and bring her costs down to those of competing countries with lower wages?" Mr. Pearse says further: "It is true in fine goods and fancies we may have less to fear, but in the goods which havea all along constituted the staple exports of Lancashire and other countries America will compete unless these countries are able to follow on the lines of mass production. The one great saving clause is that even the South, since the inroduction of industry, has become Protectionist. If the United States were to abolish Protection, and consequently reduce cost of iving and wages, no other country would be able to stand up against the United States as an exporter. America's cotton industry, unfettered by trade-union regulations or by severe factory legislation, and directed by far-seeing men, will make big efforts in the near future to sell the surplus of her production abroad."

AMERICAN OPERATIVES MORE EFFICIENT.

In his visits to mills in the United States Mr. Pearse was accompanied by Mr. F. Helm, the manager of the cotton-spinning, and weaving mills belonging to the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, and in the course of their journey they exchangtd opinions and impressions. From the investigations made it would appear that Europe has little to learn from the United States as regards spinning, but as regards weaving Mr. Pearse is convinced that the organisation particularly the specialisation of work enabling a worker to look after many more machines than in Europe, is a great advantage and well worth the consideration of all cotton manufacturers. Automatic looms, which are in general employment in America, are very expensive machines and where they can be worked only 48 hours per week it is doubtful whether their installation becomes remunerative Mr. Pearse then asks the question, "Is it not likely that any country which prefers to keep to only one shift of 48 hours or to the same wage basis for improved machinery as for old, or where unions restrict the number of machines per operative, is bound to lose all that part of its cotton trade which does not call for special skill in the manufacture?" In other words, the staple trade which finds employment for the mass of the work people will be handed over to the industrially "free" countries. Such a development may take a few years during which period more and more short time will characterise the industrially "fettered" countries. The ring-spinning machine is the mass-production machine in spinning and has replaced the mule. The automatic loom is the mass-prodction machine in weaving. It seems, in the manufacture of staple goods, just as useless trying to fight these two machines with the old ones as it was for a hand-spinner or weaver to compete with steam-driven machinery.

Mr. Pearse has a high opinion of the mill operative in America. The cost of llving is very little more in the Southern States than in Lancashire. He points out that the American mill operative seems to have an inherent desire to make as much money as possible, which is partly accounted for by the easier spending of money, and therefore he keeps very hard at work. There is no great difference between the American and the European operative. Probably the latter is more skilled, but skill with a ring-spinning machine or with an automatic loom is of lessened importance. Alertness and quickness of movement are greater assets.

IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT TRADE UNIONS.

Outside the railways and the building trades there is little effective trade unionism in the United States. The cotton operatives in New England are organised to about 25 per cent., but that would not represent 10 per cent. if spread over the industry of the whole country, for in the South, where the bulk of the mills are, trade uniors and are not likely to establish themselves as long as the Southern mill companies continue to place their operatives on a better footing than the union agitator can do. The Southern mill are forced to build villages for the operatives, they provide medical attation, social and athletic clubs, and swimming baths They sell food, clothing, furniture, cows, pigs, etc., on much better terms than the operative could obtain elsewhere.

BRITISH PRODUCTION METHODS CRITICIED.

Mr. Pearse's report as a whole may be considered a strong indictment against the methods of cotton spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire. It must be remembered, however, that the United States have had the advantage which always accrues to comparatively new industries. The factories have been built on up-to-date lines, whereas most of the mills in Lancashire were put up over 20 years ago. It remains to be seen what reply will be made by the leaders or the trade unions in Lancashire. The operatives in this country are decidedly against the twolshift system, but it must be apparent to everyone that a country which works its machinery only 48 hours a week cannot compete against mills abroad which are running two shifts of about 54 hours each. During the trade depressions in Lancashire, since 1920, the employers and the trade union officials have had joint discussions on several occasions as to changes in working conditions; but at such conferences it must be admitted that the leaders of the operatives have not shown adequate disposition to realise the changes which are taking place in industrial conditions in other countries. It may not be very palatable to grant concessions with regard to agreements which have been in existence for many years, but the facts put forward by Mr. Pearse cannot be considered by industrial traders, both employers and employed, without leading to the realisation that important changes in methods of production will have to be adopted in Lancashire if she is to retain her supremacy as the biggest exporter of cotton goods in the world.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The market has ruled steady with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 13|10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8-6-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Garada Rs. 8-5-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Currimba Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment December Rs. 8|5|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 8|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 14.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125.
Banks Buying 60 days 122.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 14th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 1/2 12th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 1/2 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4 11 1/2 12th inst. £4.4 11 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 12th inst. 26 3/8 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/2 12th inst. 26 7/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 8 3/4 12th 57 9/16 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/16 p.c. 12th inst. 4 5/16 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/8 p.c. 12th inst. 4 3/8 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 27/14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/6

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 101

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/10

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12

Forward Rates 18th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/13/6.
1945/55 Rs. 4-0-6.
Steady better inquiry.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

"Fair trade bakers flour resulted moderate buying wheat United Kingdom and Continent. This encouraged America farm legislation, also boosted us bullish doubtful any real result. Prospective supplies large, demand non-Europe, Continent been good but doubt any real rise prices."

March close at s 9/0 1/2d.—1/2
May close at s 9/1 3/4d.—1/4
July close at - 9/3 3/4d.—1/4
March Chicago Wheat close at 119 3/8 cents. +2-1/8.

JATH STATE'S NEW RULER

—:o:—

PRESENTATION OF KHARITA

IMPRESSIVE "RAJVAROHANA" CEREMONY

(From a Correspondent.)

JATH, Jan. 13.

The "Rajvarohana" or accession of the Chief of Jath was celebrated on the 12th instant with suitable pomp, though the programme was for a day only. On the sad demise of the late Chief Sahib, Shrimant Abasaheb, his son, Shrimant Babasaheb who was then a major, ascended the Jath 'Gadi' and issued a proclamation of his having done so after the usual State mourning was over. The question of the performance of religious ceremonies in connection with his accession was considered and an auspicious day was fixed and communicated to the Paramount Power. In the meanwhile, the British Government had communicated to the young Chief the recognition of his accession to the Jath 'Gadi'. The British Government's representative, the Political Agent of Jath and Collector of Bijapur was to come personally to deliver the recognition, Kharita and the usual dress of honour in a Darbar convened by the Chief.

The guests began to come on 10th and the Political Agent Mr. Naik arrived on the 11th. His arrival was public and was received by the Chief and his officers at the Guest House with usual honours. A salute of eleven guns was fired. The Chief of Paltan and Rao Saheb Karnik, Government Advisor, arrived the same day.

On the 12th, the morning was devoted to the performance of religious ceremonies in connection with the accession of the Chief. Representatives of other States and institutions presented 'ahers' to the Chief in the morning. In the afternoon a Darbar was held in the Pandal specially erected in the courtyard of the old Palace. The Chiefs of Phaltan, Miraj, Junior Dewas, Senior Yuvaraj, brother of Rajesaheb of Akkalkot and Sardars Patankar and Kurlekar were on the dais. Deputations from various States such as Sangli, Ichalkaranji, Kurundwad and Senior Sandur were the invited guests and friends of the Jath Chief's family. Representatives of villages in the State, the gentry of Jath and Officers of the State were present at the Darbar. The Political Agent, Jath, Mr. Naik, the Chiefs of Jath, Phaltan, Miraj, Junior Dewas and Yuvaraj then entered Darbar Hall at 4 p.m. Mr. Naik sat to the right of the Chief of Jath on the Central Sofa.

Mr. Naik at the commencement of the Darbar read his speech and then read the Kharita received from the Government and presented it and the dress of honour to the Chief of Jath who presented a 'Nazar' of fifteen mohors. The Chief of Jath then read his speech of thanks. Garlanding the principal guests and distribution of 'pan supari' and 'attar gulab' closed the Darbar in the evening.

An 'At Home' party was given by the Chief of the guests and principal citizens of Jath on the grounds of the new Palace at night. A banquet was arranged in honour of the Political Agent at which ten covers were laid. The toasts of His Majesty, His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes and Sir Leslie Wilson, Mr. Naik and other guests were drunk with fitting speeches.

On the 13th the Jath Muincipality and the subjects of Jath State presented addresses to the Chief. In the Municipal Address several demands were made to which a suitable reply was given by the Chief. The Jath Subjects' Address was only of a congratulatory nature The poor of the town and the representatives of the villages in the State were entertained at a dinner party in the old Rajawada. The town was well decorated with arches and buntings for the occasion.

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REAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA

Bolshevik Regime In No Danger of Collapse

—:o:—

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION WITH MOSCOW

The recent speech by Mr. Boothby, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill, in favour of a resumption of relations with Russia, may prove to be an event of considerable political importance. Coming as it does only a few months before the General Election, it must tend to revive interest in the Russian situation, and may even result in making the question of our relations with the Soviet Republic a factor of some importance in the elections themselves. What is the truth about the stability of the Russian regime? For this, and not the ethics of Bolshevism, is what really interests the British public. Never before, during the eleven years that have elapsed since the "coup d'etat' of October, 1917, have the anti-Bolsheviks in this country been so certain of the rapidly approaching collapse of the Moscow dictatorship. Never before has Continental opinion been so unanimous in its belief in the stability of that regime. To whom, then, are we to turn in our bewilderment for our witnesses for the defence and for the prosecution? The testimony of our "Jixes" and our Cooks is valueless, for their opinions are based on class instinct, not on knowledge. Fortunately, there is other and better material available. Indeed, the past two months have been exceptionally rich in the provision of information about the present situation in Russia. We have had a book, which, of not anti-Bolshevik, is at any rate virulently anti-Stalin, from the pen of no less a personage than Trotsky himself. We have had a pro-Bolshevik pamphlet from a former anti-Bolshevik in Maxim Gorky, and, lastly, an Englishman in the person of Mr. Alexander Wicksteed has given us the best non-political description that has yet appeared in the English language of life under the Soviet regime. A perusal of these three documents will give the averagely intelligent reader a very fair picture of the real situation in Russia.

TROTSKY'S INDICTMENT.

To begin with, Trotsky—for his book against Stalin is the pillar on which the anti-Bolsheviks in this country base their belief in the approaching cataclysm—what has he to say about "The Real Situation in Russia"? His indictment of the Stalin regime is severe. Apart from his personal diatribes against the Georgian dictator, Trotsky asserts that the proletariat is worse off than it was in the first days after the revolution, that unemployment is increasing rapidly, that the workers are at the mercy of the factory managers, that the relationship between the rank and file and the factory foreman is often no different form what it was before the war, and that on the land the twenty-five million kulaks are slowly undermining the position of Socialism.

Politically, there have been great departures from the principles of Lenin. The Soviets have lost much of their importance, and have been replaced in the Government machine by an all-powerful bureaucracy. The power of Government has fallen more and more into the hands of the Presidium, and administrative repression effectually silences any expression of popular opinion. For this state of affairs, "which is endangering the revolution," Stalin is to blame.

WHAT LENIN FORESAW.

In some respects Trotsky's book is intensely interesting, because in publishing such documents as Lenin's last testament he shows how clearly the great Bolshevik leader foresaw the struggle that was to ensue between the two chief claimants to his succession. Trotsky shows us, too, in a last letter from Joffe, in which the former Bolshevik ambassador describes how Stalin drove him to commit suicide, how ruthless and cruel is the present Moscow dictator. But he tells us little that is new, little that we did not know before. His whinings about the betrayal of Socialism, about administrative repression, about the silencing of the popular vote, about the economic distress, about the increasing power of the kulaks and the bureaucracy, and about the loss in influence of the Soviets, come strangely from the man who, tenyears before, was answering very similar complaints from Dan, Lieber and Martoff, the Menshevik leaders, with shrieks of "off with their heads," and who was suppressing the activities of these unfortunates by the same methods as Stalin has now used to suppress the activities of the unfortunate Trotsky himself. We know that Bolshevisc is a ruthless dictatorship. At no time had the Soviets a dominating influence over the Presidium. We know that Stalin is cruel, but so was Trotsky himself. We know from other factors than the increase in the power of the bureaucracy that Russia is going through an evolution We know, too, that there is economic distress. With the same lack of foreign capital as Soviet Russia has endured during the past ten years, there would have been similar economic distress in Tsarist Russia. But does Trotsky suggest, apart from the benefits which would accrue to Russia through the eclipse of Stalin and his own return to power, that there is any party in Russia, outside his own party, which is capable of destroying the present regime? No. His book merely shows that, just as in 1917 Trotsky proved himself a stronger man than Kerensky, so in 1927 Stalin has proved himself a stronger man than Trotsky. Revolutionary heroes rarely stage a come-back; Trotsky is hardly likely to prove the exception, but, even if he did succeed, his return to power would make no material difference to the stability of the Bolshevik regime or to its relationship to the outside world.

"MECHANISED BURGEOISE."

More interesting than Trotsky's personal polemics is Maxim Gorky's open letter to the "mechanised bourgeoise" of Soviet Russia. The record of Gorky's relations with Soviet Russia is interesting. In 1918 he was one of their most violent opponents. Later, he shifted his ground, and, coming more and more under the influence of Lenin, became a non-party supporter and privileged critic of the Bolshevik regme. This summer, after an absence of several years, he returned to Russia and spent several weeks in visiting the whole country. It is significent of the kind of Russian information that is dealt out to the British public by the anti-Bolshevik press in this country that his departure from Russia, due entirely to his inability to spend a winter in a cold climate, was announced as his final rupture with Moscow. So far from quarrelling with the Bolsheviks, Gorky, by his enthusiasm for all that they have accomplished during the past ten years, so enraged his old bourgeois friends that they wrote to him in their hundreds denouncing him for having "sold himself" to the Mosocw Junta. Hence the famous Gork "open letter" which is one of the most vigorods documents that virile writer has ever romposed. The "merhanised bsrghers" are those Russians "with organic defects, with clots on their brains" who cannot see that the revolution in Russia has come to staw, that the old regime can never come back, and that, so far from his having been "dazzled or drugged" by his reception in Moscow,, he has been heart and soul in sympathy with what the Bolsheviks are seeking to achieve for more than twenty-five years. And his closing paragraph is an unequivocal declaration of his belief in the final triumph of the revolution. "I see that the process of creating a new life is developing with us here in the Soviet Union with wonderful rapidity. I see how well and how creatively new energy is streaming in to our life—the energy of the working-classes—and I believe in their victory. I believe because I know." That Gorky, who can hardly be described as a practising Bolshevik, should have written such extravagant praise of the progress achieved in Soviet Russia during the past ten years, is a remarkable event. His pamphlet, which is certainly worth translating into English, entirely refutes Trotsky's theory that conditions in Russia today are worse than they were a few years ago.

LIFE OF MOSCOW CITIZENS.

Trotsky and Gorky, however, are controversialists. For those who wish to have a non-political description of everyday life under the Soviets, there is the impartial Mr. Wicksteed. Here is a plain, unvarnished account of how the citizens of Moscow eat and drink and sleep, buy their clothes and provisions, educate their children, improve their own minds and amuse themselves. It shows, too, that for the citizen who takes no interest in politics, life in Soviet Russia is no very direrent from life in other countries; that it is, for example, no more restricted in liberty of action than life in Fascist Italy. Those who know Bolshevik Russia will find little that is new in Mr. Wicksteed's book, but it is an admirable corrective to the distorted picture of Soviet Russia which the anti-Bolshevik propagandists have succeeded in instilling in the mind of the average British citizen. Mr. Wicksteed's conclusions, too, are substantially the same as those which have been repeatedly proclaimed in these pages: namely, that the vast majority of the Russian people have no desire to change the present regime, because the factory worker and the peasant, who composed that majority, are no worse off than they were under the old regime and, what is more important still, because they believe that they are better off.

IRREFUTABLE ARGUMENTS.

A perusal of these three widely differing books confirms the substantial correctness of the view that the raid on Arcos and the rupture with Russia were colossal blunders which should be repaired as soon as possible. There are four irrefutable arguments in favour of a renewal of relations with Russia: (1) Whether we like the fact or not, the Bolshevik regime is in no immediate danger of collapse either from outside or from inside; (2) the evolution through which Bolshevism is now passing will be accelerated by the co-operation of capitalist countries such as England in the economic reconstruction of Russia; (3) the state of our own industry and our industrial employment demands the re-opening of the Russian market; and (4) the policies of intervention and the "cordon sanitaire" having proved gigantic failures there is no longer any sound argument against a policy of agreement. That an agreement, fairly satisfactory to both parties and including a settlement of the debt question, could be achieved we have never doubted. All previous attempts at agreement have failed, because they have been strangled at the start by half-measures and ill-will. We believe, too, that renewal of trade relations and a bold co-operation with the Moscow Government in its task of economic reconstruction are the best means of controverting those propagandists and subversive methods of the Bolsheviks which our Die-hards seem to dread so much. For some time now both the Liberal and the Labour Parties have been committed to a renewal of relations with Russia. Even in the Conservative Party it can hardly be long before the commonsense and practical thinking of the Boothbys will overcome the prejudice and hatred of the Winstons and the "Jixes."—The "New Statesman."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14.

Bradavon, Burgess, Marmagoa.
Sigrun, Kasenso, Calcutta.
Morocco, Jones, Hull.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 15.

Adna, Gunvaldsen, Abadan.

LOADING.

Jan. 14.

Steamer Garada for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Lubenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Croxteth Hall for Hull.

S S Bradavon:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Bradavon arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S S Sigrun:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Sigrun arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Morocco:—The J F Co's steamer Morocco arrived a harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Adna:—The B S and O S D Co's steamer Adna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 14.

S S Masula for Havre:—52 cwts gum, S Chopsey and Co: 2000 cwts linseeds, D Sassoon and Co; 449 bales I raw cotton, C and Thakersey Ltd; 110 bales I raw cotton, A Khimji.

For Hull:—5000 cwts cotton seeds, M Mohanlal and Co.

For Leith:—5071 cwts cotton seeds, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton fly, N Chandulal and Co; 83 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 275 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—148 bales raw wool, Bombay Co; 20 bales raw wool, A H L Tharia, 18 bales raw wool, A Sale-Mohamad; 3 bales raw wool, Shamji Mal; 146 bales raw wool, Wilson Latham and Co; 49 bales raw wool, C Ramswaroop; 100 bales raw wool, D Koondand; 83 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal and Co; 25 bales cotton cuttings rags, V N Joshi; 3000 cwts linseed oil cakes, 2250 cwts groundnut oil cakes, R J Davar; 2200 cwts karodiseed oil, N V Velmohamad; 101 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 107 bales wool raw, N Motilal and Co; 10 bales wool raw, M Mohanlal; 200 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 55 bales cotton fly, N Chandulal and Co; 26 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co; 53 bales cotton yarn waste, Chimanlal and Co; 15 bales I wool raw, S Nanji; 64 bales I wool raw, F F Campbell and Co; 115 bales I cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—553 bundles shooks and iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

For Philadelphia:—348 casks goat skins, Briskey Co.

For Barcelona:—11 cases beef casings, D Abraham and Sons.

For Marseilles:—20 bales goat hairs, M Mohanlal; 7 bales goat skin, H M Edwards and Co.

For London:—23 bales raw wool, Eastern Express Co.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—6 bales C G C yarn, Aruhold and Co; 3000 cwts groundnuts, N V Velmohamad; 125 bales I raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 250 bales I raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—440 bales I cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 124 drums castor oil, A Hargowandas and Co.

For Marseilles:—503 cwts groundnuts in shell, T Meyer and Co.

S S Monilei for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal.

S S Croxteth Hall for Hull:—1300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Co.

S S Bradavon for Antwerp:—230 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 4500 cwts groundnut cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 3000 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co; 330 bales I raw cotton, M Amersey and Co; 110 bales I raw cotton, H Nensey and Co; 220 bales I raw cotton, A Khimji and Co; 311 bales I raw cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4200 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 1950 cwts crushed bones, S Bannister and Co; 283 bales I raw cotton, Bombay Co; 210 cwts gum karaya, S Chapsey and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—3000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 62 1/2 cwts gum olibanum, A H A H Mawji and Co; 80 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 57 cwts black pepper, M H Kashim; 16 cwts dry ginger, M H Kashim; 55 bales I cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 728 bales I cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales, I cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—29 cwts black pepper, H Khemram.

For Portsaid:—123 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—67 bales cotton goods and twist, A H Diab.

For Smyrna:—15 bales cotton drill and yarn, R Shantilal and Co.

For Jaffa:—3 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal and Co; 10 bales cotton piece-goods K Hillel.

For Beyrouth:—5 bales cotton piece-goods, I A D Moosa.

S S Arabia for Genova:—8000 cwts groundnut seeds, Birla Bros; 50 bales I raw cotton, K Narandas and Co; 50 tons iron plates, Ali Brothers; 220 bales I raw cotton, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—25 cwts gum, A R M Jaitha and Sons.

S S Clan Buchanan for Dunkirk:—1999 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Skuld for New York:—122 cwts cajoo kernel, M N Shah.

S S Ranchi for London:—4 cwts gum arabic, P Kanji; 200 cwts kardy seeds, E Danner and Co.

For Marseilles:—400 cwts groundnuts, E Danner and Co.

S S Liebenfels for Antwerp:—30 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons.

For Hamburg:—5 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut J Ramachand and Co.; 6 casks wet casing, 1 case dry casing, S M H Kaderbakhsh; 16 cases beef casings, 3 cases dried bunners, U Casing Supplying Co; 55 bales I cotton raw, K Devachand and Co; 84 cwts gum Kadoya, D Manji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2001 cwts groundnuts, J Ramachand and Co.

For Gothenburg:—67 bales cotton yarn waste, Chimanlal and Sons.

S S Tenere for Genoa:—11000 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo.

S S Heijin Maru for Osaka:—100 tons scrap iron, M B Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 bales I raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 1000 bales I raw cotton, Breul and Co.

S S Shinsei Maru for Japan:—500 bales I raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—500 bales I raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi—500 bales I raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales I raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales I raw cotton, N Futehally; 200 bales I raw cotton, R Motichand; 100 bales I raw cotton, H Rambhagat.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 14.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co—626 pieces teak squares, 60713 pieces 4549 bundles teak scantling, 115 pieces yang squares.

S S Ariosto from Fowey, Agents James Finlay and Co:—20 casks 200 bags 693 tons China clay.

S S Tasmania Maru from Fremantle Geraldton, Agents Lionel Edwards:—18559 bags 43965 bags wheat.

S S Risaldar from Calcutta, Agents T M and Co:—6 boxes varnish, 1 box metal polish, 2 drums creosote oil, 133 bales gunnies, 1067 Nos iron drums, 8 cases stopper, 5 cases bings, 100 bags F W Cheshire salt, 100 cases Luton oil, 25 bales jute turmeric 45 kegs paint, 3 drums Dena fenalts.

From Cocanada:—282 bags cocoanut poonac, 30 bales cotton.

From Madras:—23 cases safety matches, 78 bales cotton yarn waste, 151 bales cotton waste, 12 cases toilet soap, 2 cases face powder, 11 cases books, 72 bundles cotton waste, 4 bales woollen carpets, 40 cases whisky, 30 cases ginger, 280 Nos, gas cylinders, 25 cases 5 drums aniline dry dyes, 25 bales cotton yarn twist, 16 bundles gunny bags, 30 bales raw cotton, 10 bales goat hair, 2 bales local dyed yarns.

From Alleppy:—45 crates cotton wood B boxes, 164 bags pepper, 25 bags copra, 27 bags ginger dry.

From Calicut:—38 barrels soft soap, 60 cases bar soap, 113 jottas coir yarn, 41 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—340 bags cocoanuts, 35 bags black pepper, 67 bags light pepper.

From Cannanore:—19 bags pepper, 94 bags 28 jottas light pepper, 6 bales piece-goods, 48 bags copra, 15 bundles sandalwood, 301 bags cocoanuts.

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CHALLENGE TO PEOPLE

—:o:—

SUPERCESSION OF GAYA BOARD

PATNA, January 14

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Bihar Congress leader, has returned from his tour of Gaya.

Addressing a public meeting there he explained the Congress programme and characterised Government's action in superseding the Gaya District Board as a challenge to the people's capacity to manage their own affairs and suggested that the only effective manner in which they could answer the challenge was to re-elect all the members of the superseded Board.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Social Gathering of Sydenham College, Hornby Road, 5 p.m., His Excellency the Governor presiding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Wall Calendar for 19292 from Messrs. Norton and Co., Madras.

We have received from Messrs White and Company, Clearing Agents, Bombay a smalll wallet.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Japan per S. S. "Heijin Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 16th Inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from Ceylon are subject to delay owing to interruption on the Madras-Colombo lines beyond Rameswaram.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Association will be "At Home" to Mr. R. J. Udani, Secretary Indian Chamber of Commerce, London, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday the 16th inst, at 6-30 p.m., (B. T,), when Pandulji and Swamijee will deliver a lecture on "Flesh eating."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Alen at 10-30 p.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay about noon on Friday the 18th instant.

Advices are to hand to the effect that this vessel's departure from Marseilles was delayed unfil 1 p.m. on 5th instant awating the Mails.

LECTURES ON PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The final lecture on Public International Law will be delivered to-day (Tuesday) at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road.

All entrants who have attended fifty per cent. of the lecures are asked to bring along their cards and to present them at the close of the lecture in order to obtain the refund of their deposit.

The lecture, "Codification of International Law," will be delivered under the auspices of The Indian Institute of International Law. Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S HALL

Mr. Manoklal H. Vakil, will deliver a series of Lectures every Wednesday at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) as noted below:—

16th January:—"Place of Religion in Human Life." 23rd January:—"The Conception of God." 30th Janaary "Teachings from the Bhagvad Gita" 6th February:—"Mind and Spirit". These Lectures are open to the Public.

RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING AT MAHIM

A public meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees will be held at Mahim to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p. m. near the station. The grievances of Railwaymen will be considered and complaints will be immediately lodged with the Agent for action.

The Jharia Trade Union Congress message and the work done at the All India Railway Federation will be placed before the meeting. All Railwaymen are earnestly requested to attend.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 11th January and is due to arrive here on the 25th January via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 16th idem.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Khandalla" is expected to arrive here from South and East African ports on Saturday morning the 19th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dock-wall on arrival to land all passengers.

AT THE POINT OF KNIFE

DAY LIGHT ROBBERY IN BOMBAY

BOHRA RELIEVED OF HIS CASH AND WATCH

A daring robbery was committed in broad daylight at Sewri when a Bohra named Abdul Kadar Mohamealli was relieved of gold watch and some cash at the point of knife.

The story narrated to the police is that on Monday afternoon he got down from a tram car at Sewri to go to Cotton Depot. In order to take a short cut he was going along Kali Chokey Road when he was accosted by five stalwart men. Two of them caught his hands, two held the open umbrella in his front and the last man threatened him with a knife. After relieving him of his valuables the assailants took to their heels.

THE YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

EXTEMPORE COMPETITION

An Extempore Competition of Parsees of both sexes will be held on Sunday February 3 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Each competitor will be given a sealed envelope enclosing two subjects out of which he can select one to speak upon.

No competitor will be allowed to speak for more than seven minutes.

A board of judges will determine the order of merits of the competitors.

Three valuable prizes will be awarded.

Intending candidates are requested to send in their names to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Young Men's Parsee Association, Post Box 282, Bombay, on or before the 28th instant.

This competition is open to any Parsee without restriction.

Any requisite information will be gladly supplied.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

—:o:—

COMES OFF ON JAN. 27.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans presided by Moulana Shaukat Ali was held at which it was resolved to hold the Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference on January 27 after the opening ceremony of the Darul Khilafat. Moulana Hasrat Mohani was unanimously elected to preside and a strong Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Moulana Atta Ullah Qazi was appointed to make arrangements for the Conference. Gujerat Maharashtra and Karnatic delegates are expected besides Bombay Moslems and other distinguished visitors from every province of India including Moulana Mahomed Ali. President, who comes earlier on the 22nd. Ten thousand invitations are being issued from the Khilafat Office.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. H. P. Mody has been returned unopposed as the representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on the Bombay Improvements Committee vice Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, resigned.

'CUTCH SUDERSHAN' EDITOR LEAVES HOSPITAL

Mr. Parmer editor of "Cutch-Sudershan" who was stabbed by two Khojas on 23rd November last left J. J. Hospital on Monday though his condition still is painful. It will be a month or so before he will be quite well again. He thanks all his friends and well-wishers for their messages of sympathy.

NEW KHILAFAT HOUSE IN BOMBAY

The New Khilafat House, Love Lane near Byculla Bridge is nearing completion and will be formally opened by Moulana Shafee Dacodi, M.L.A., last year's President after the Milad Sherieff ceremony on Saturday January 26 at 9 p.m. The Khilafatists and Moslems of Bombay are endeavouring to subscribe and present a fair portion out of the cost of Rs. 50,000/-

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA KHADI PRODUCTS.

From February 1928 to December 1928 Khadi worth Rs. 14,808-5 was sold by the Rastriya Stree Sabha and five classes are maintained by the Sabha for the production of the goods, where about 200 ladies of all castes and communities are working and for their labour Rs. 5,725-7-9 were paid to them during those eleven months.

The members of the Sabha feels a debt of gratitude towards Mrs. Perinbai and Nargizbehen Captain and other sisters who have done such splendid work and invites the general public to buy and encourage their produces. The goods are exhibited at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

DISCONTENT SPREADS AGAIN!

—:o:—

THREE MORE MILLS CLOSE DOWN

ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS OF MANAGEMENT

Three more mills were closed down in Bombay as a protest against the alleged highhandedness of the Management. The operatives of the Finlay and Swan mills refused to clean the machinery allotted to them and left the mills in a body. Likewise the workmen of the Edward Sassoon mill downed tools as they were dissatisfied with the last wages they received being less than what they expected. The Jam No. 2 also remained closed the only redeeming feature of the day being the Jacob Sassoon which was closed for the last few days was opened from Monday and the men began to work as usual.

SEWRI DISTURBANCE.

The disturbance which took place at Sewri on Friday evening is still engaging the attention of the police and a searching enquiry is in progress. It is reported that out of the ten ssops looted Umelmal and Seshmal, two Marwaris lost in the aggregate Rs. 4,254 while the loss of others is not ascertained as yet.

THE ANJUMAN-I- ISLAM JANJIRA

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND TO BE OPENED

The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Janjira, came off successfully on Monday, the 31st December last at Shrivardhan under the presidency of Mr. Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdur Rahiman Khanjade, the President of the Anjuman and a cousin of H. H. the Nawab Saheb. It was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State and by some distinguished visitors from Bombay and the Kolaba District. Among the speeches delivered were those of Mr. Mahomed Said Khamkar, and of Mr. A.M. Bahadur Khan the Editor of a Bombay Urdu Weekly, "The Ittihad." A number of resolutions also were passed by the meeting.

Mr. D. M. Hanwari moved the resolution which was seconded and supported by Messrs. Abdul Hamid Ibrahim and Mahomed Abdulla Wasgare respectively for raising a permanent reserve bund of Rs. 250,000 to enable the Anjuman to make accommodation for a hundred Muslim students in the existing Boarding-House at Murud at very cheap rates of fees. According to the resolution, which was unanimously passed, whoever pays Rs. 25 or more towards this fund will be considered a Life Member of the Anjuman and his donation will be treated as a Wakf property of the Anjuman, that is to say, the principal sum donated will be kept intact for ever and only its income derived from the investment of the fund in landed property or otherwise, will be devoted towards the maintenance and expansion of the Boarding House at Murud, which has been doing valuable service for the last 21 years in furthering the cause of education among the Muslims of the Janjira State, thanks mainly to the very generous grants and donations of His Highness Sidi Ahmed Khan Bahadur, the late Nawab Saheb of Janjira, and Her Highness Kulsum Begum Saheba the present Regent of the State.

ELECTION MEETING IN E. WARD

—:o:—

A meeting of the Muslim residents of E Ward was held on Saturday night under the presidentship of Mr. Husain Ali M. Rehmatullah, M.L.C., to support the candidature of Mr. Muhammad Musa Kiledar who is seeking election to the Corporation at the ensuing elections from the said ward.

Maulavi Nabi Bakhsh Nizami was the first speaker to speak on Mr. Kiledar's services to the Muslim community and hoped that Mr. Kiledar, if elected, would be a great asset to the residents of that Ward. He then moved the only resolution supporting Mr. Kiledar's candidature and expressing confidence in him. The resolution was duly seconded and supported by Messrs. Usman Khan and M. A. Patel. The resolution was then put to vote and unanimously carried. In his concluding remarks in Gujarati Mr. Husain Ali dwelt on the functions of the Municipal Corporation and explained to the audience what sort of work Mr. Kiladar would be able to do for the people at large in case he was elected to the Corporation. He then referred to Mr. Kiledar's previous services to the cause of Muslim education and opined that from his personal knowledge he could say that Mr. Kiledar possessed great enthusiasm for service and that his activities would find a far greater scope for service than is the case to-day, if elected. The meeting was held in the compound of the Anjuman-e-Ta'alim-ul-Muslim, Jacob Circle.

RAM MOHAN "OLD BOYS" ROVERS TROOP.

Under the auspicious of the Old Students' Union of the Ram Mohan English School, a Rovers' Troop to be named after Lala Lajpat Rai will be started in the first week of February when Prof. M. Vyankateshwaram Provincial Secretary, has consented to perform the opening ceremony. Members wishing to join the Troop are requested to give in their names to the authorities of the R. M. E. School or the Secretary of the Union. It will be recalled that Rao Saheb Wandekar has promised to donate a sum of Rs. 100 towards the initial cost of the Troop.

HIGH COURT

LAW STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST EXAMINERS

APPLICATION FOR RULE REFUSED

Before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, an application was made by Manishankar D. Vaidya, a candidate at the last Advocate's Examination held by the High Court, for a rule against his examinaers, Messrs. B. J. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, K. M. Munshi, Advocate, and P. B. Vacha Advocate, that he might be declared to have passed the examination.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji Bar-at-Law with Mr. M. C. Chagla represented the applicant.

For the purpose of passing the examination, a candidate has to pass in six question papers set at the examination and the six papers are divided into two groups; and the rule is that if a candidate gets more than 60 per cent in one group then the excess over 60 per cent in that group may be added, if necessary, to make up the deficiency in the other group so as to bring it to a total of 60 per cent putting the two groups together.

THE APPLICANT'S CONTENTION.

The applicant had got exemptions in four papers, and therefore he appeared in one paper in each group. In the paper in one group he got 63 marks, and in the paper in the other group he obtained 58 marks. He contended that these two sets of marks should be added together, and as the total comes to 121 marks the candidate should be declared to have passed.

JUDGE'S OBJECTION.

His Lordship raised a preliminary point as to whether the applicant had given notice to the examiners, and the Court suggested that if he had given notice the examiners might have considered the merits of the applicant's case. In the absence of the notice to the other party to the action, His Lordship observed, the application for the Rule was incompetent.

Mr. Bahadurji replied that though he had not given notice to the examiners, he had by petition to the Judges of the High Court brought the matter to the notice of their Lordships.

Discussing the merits of the case his Lordship observed that the construction of rule 5 of the High Court Rules for the Examination, as interpreted by Counsel for the applicant, was not the correct one. In his Lordship's opinion the proper construction of the rule was that if the applicant had obtained marks exceeding a total of 180 marks in each group then and then only would the excess over 60 per cent could be added towards the deficiency, if any, in the other group; but in this case the candidate had obtained only 176 marks in one group although he had obtained 63 in the paper that he had appeared in, and as the total marks did not come to 180, the three marks could not be added to the amount of marks in the other group.

His Lordship considered the application as wholly misconceived and refused to grant the rule.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

—:o:—

"Vivid Vritta," a Marathi weekly of Bombay, writes:—

The three-coloured picture—a nice specimen of Indian Art—reproduced on the frontispiece of this Special Number is well got-up and most pleasing. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note journals on this side of the country making efforts gradually to bring out Special Numbers in an attractive style just on the lines of similar ones in Western countries. The contents of this Special Number are equally attractive and interesting. The Number opens with a brilliant message from Mahatma Gandhi and is followed by about thirty articles written by well-known writers on various interesting subjects. Though different writers have taken up different subjects, the aim of almost all is one—i.e., India's Freedom and how to attain it. The Art section is well maintained and some pictures from it are worth preserving. It is very moderately priced at annas 8 only, and we congratulate the Editor on having placed such an all-round attractive production in the hands of its readers.

WORTH PRESERVING

"Tanatkar" of Ville Parle.

"Bombay Chronicle," the popular leading Nationalist daily of Bombay, has published this Number during the Congress Week. It contains beautiful and attractive pictures and a number of articles written by well-known Indian leaders and other writers of note on the present situation. Most of them are readable and thought-provoking. Considering the high standard of the Art section as well as of the reading section, the price of As. 8 is quite moderate. On the whole it is worth preserving.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1929.

"The class struggle doesn't exist in India with the same intensity as it does in Western countries", says an Anglo-Indian paper.

* *

How true and comforting! India is undoubtedly fortunate in that she has only a colour struggle which, still more fortunately for her, is being sought to be converted into a mere creed struggle.

* * * *

The Egyptian Cabinet has banned a Congress arranged by the Wafd on the ground that it is "a menace to public safety" because it will discuss the acts of Dictatorship, etc.

* * * *

News has not yet been received that as a further precaution against possible menace to public safety the Cabinet (?) is contemplating the deportation or internment of the Egyptian nation.

* * * *

You see inquiries have already proved it beyond a shadow of doubt that when one member of the public meets another in the street or elsewhere he, unfortunately, invariably discusses acts of Dictatorship, which is, as you know, a menace to public safety.

* * * *

Therefore, to protect the public, the Cabinet is thinking of at least interning it. This measure has not been put into effect because it is rumoured that Lord Lloyd pleaded for moderation and succeeded in limiting the precaution against the Wafd only.

* * * *

Conceived in London, born in Cawnpore, the infant prodigy alias Country League is going to make its first public appearance in Calcutta for the special edification of its fairy aunt, the Joint Free Conference.

* * * *

Of course, there will be demands for sweets, toys and so many other things, good, bad and dangerous, and, of course, "Auntie" will be hard put to it humouring the greedy child.

* * * *

But there is no occasion for fear that baby will howl and cry on being only promised nice and dangerous things. Master Allen of Cawnpore (sic) has already been rehearsed to say the word "Ta" after the proceedings and so has Master Yunus of Patna.

* * * *

Sir Sankaran Nair has sprung a "surprise on his Bengal friends." It is a veritable bolt from the blue, an emergence from nowhere; in short, it is an unexpected crop which has grown on his upper lips after 72 years.

* * * *

"The quiet province of Assam", the home of Kala azar, is responsible for this white monstrosity. Quite true. But, I believe Lucknow and Patna did the spade-work.

* * * *

I am further informed that he "expects to have grown a formidable pair of moustaches by the time he leaves for London." Why this precautionary measure to frighten "naughty boys" into dumbness? There aren't any in London to shout "Go Back".

* * * *

Mother: "Did you apologize to that lady, dear, for stepping on her foot?"

Small Boy: "Yes, mother. I told her I was sorry she couldn't keep her feet out of the way."

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 20 Pts. Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 14.

The Consumption Report issued to-day by the Census Dept. shows 534000 bales consumed during the month of December. Judging from this total we find that 540,000 bales must be consumed every month to reach the total of the last season. The market opened at a rise of 13 points in sympathy with easier Liverpool cables. Except scappered profit taking there was absence of selling pressure and the market displayed considerable strength throughout the day and closed at a rise of 20 points.

(Fluctuations in May Contract.

Opening	20.30	+.13
	20.26	+.09
	20.33	+.16
	20.36	+.19
	20.42	+.25
	20.35	+.18
Closed.	20.37	+.20

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

The Liverpool Futures market was due to open 3 points lower actually opened with a rise of 1 point and ruled firm throughout the session. There was good trade support and in conjunction with short coverings and speculative buying prices advanced and closed 6 points higher.

The Liverpool market is due to open point 1 to 3 higher on Tuesday morning.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The local market is closed to-day on account of Makar Sakrant holiday business under market Association was open and Broach A/M closed at Rs. 360-12-0

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	20.17
To-day's Opening Rate	20.30
Difference	+ 13
To-day's Closing Rate	20.37
Difference	+ 20

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.43
To-day's Opening Rate	10.44
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.49
Difference	+06.

Broach Expectation Rs. 360-12-0
Consumption Report 534000 bales.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 14th instant:—

"Rubber advance has been too rapid, short covering, would buy only on decline.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 14.	
Silver Ready	26 7 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 8 0 Unchanged.
Tone of Market:—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Jan. 14.	
1st Settlement	59 13 0
2nd Settlement	60 1 0

U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION

	U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION.					
	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
August	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455	493,029
September	492,000	627,000	571,000	483,000	435,216	485,400
October	619,000	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000	543,725
November	611,000	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000	533,470
December	534,000	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000	464,232

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Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
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Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Goid and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1929.

REFORMS IN INDIAN STATES.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's presidential address at the South Indian States People's Conference held at Trivendrum deserves the serious consideration of the Princes and people of the Indian States as the considered pronouncement of an experienced administrator and a tried friend of the Princes and people alike. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has served as Dewan in Mysore, has had the advantage of meeting most of the principal Princes and was associated a decade ago with a Committee of Princes and Ministers of States in the discussion of constitutional problems. The address itself evinces a deep concern for the welfare and progress of the States, is thoroughly sympathetic and constructive in its criticism of the States and is singularly free from any trace of party spirit. He takes a detached view of the Indian constitutional problem as a whole and makes several practical suggestions for an early Federal connection of the States with British India. He fully approves of the Nehru Report in the main, but would speedily bring the States into definite contact with British India, leaving the door, as it were, open to the Princes to step into the Federal position when they choose. The Committee itself, though it has not, for obvious reasons, formulated a definite scheme of a Federation with the States, has made a standing offer to the Princes to consider any practicable proposals in that behalf with the accredited representatives of the States and this offer has been repeated by the Calcutta Convention which has appointed a special Committee to meet representatives of Indian States in a Round Table Conference. It is much to be wished, therefore, that the Princes will take the initiative in responding to the invitation of the Convention and consider the feasibility of suggestions like those of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

The bulk of the speech rightly deals with the present internal position of the States and the urgent need for radical reform therein. He deplores the autocratic rule of most of the Princes and says: "With a few honourable exceptions the Princes have shown a proprietary interest in their subjects and nothing more. The exceptions are so few that it might be remarked that as a rule they have not actively helped to lift their subjects either politically, economically or socially." He adds: "The autocratic form of Government is—using the term in its primary sense—now becoming rare in every part of the world. Even China, Persia and Afghanistan have become or are fast becoming democratic. Most European Governments retaining monarchical forms have become "responsible" in effect. Why then should India alone be burdened with a form of government so prejudicial to people's progress at this juncture?" He points out next how in granting responsible Government to British India "His Majesty the King-Emperor himself is parting with some of his powers and prerogatives", how in Japan the "Samurai" or the ruling class surrendered their privileges when a strong central Government had to be organised in 1868, and appeals to the Princes of India to part with, of their own accord, some of their own powers and prerogatives so that their States may rise in public estimation and create the facilities for their moral and material advancement. He earnestly recommends "the establishment of Responsible Government within the States within a reasonable period in no case exceeding 15 years."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya rightly emphasises the fundamental rights of the people of the States. "No taxation without representation", he says, "is a recognised canon of Government all over the civilised world; and since the subjects pay the taxes to the State Governments they should have a voice both in the administration of their funds and the determination of their policies." He, therefore, calls upon the people of the States to organise themselves and press their claims on all the authorities concerned: "Since there is no one in authority", he says, "interested in improving their position it behoves them to come together, collect necessary funds and work under the banner of energetic leaders till all their reasonable demands are conceded." A number of States People's Associations have sprung up in recent years representing individual Indian States or groups of States to agitate for constitutional Government. But Sir M. Visvesvaraya rightly suggests that "a strong central organisation is necessary to conduct the work of them all and carry on propaganda throughout the country and all the year round." A word of caution that he adds should commend itself to the people of the States. He says: "We should not blame our brethren in British India if they seem disinclined to actively or even openly associate themselves with us or champion our cause at the present moment. They need all their energy and resources to safeguard their own immediate interests.....Nor is there any need to unnecessarily antagonise the Princes. Their opposition to the demands of their subjects springs from their instinct of self-preservation. But they are greatly mistaken if they expect that they will be able to maintain their personal rule over their people without their goodwill or consent for all time to come." For, as he says in conclusion, "in the last resort, the strength of a Prince is the strength of his people."

VESTED INTERESTS UP IN ARMS

—:o:—

Only last week we had occasion to criticise the attitude taken up by the "Financial Times" towards Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. The adverse comments of that journal must be viewed as part of the defeatist manoeuvres of the elements antagonistic to the just and modest measure. These forces are determined to see that no law is enacted to reserve the coastal trade to Indian shipping. Unfortunately, they seem to have gained a champion in His Excellency the Viceroy. The championship is surprising in view of the fact that the Bill possesses no aspect of an objectionable character; in fact, it is extraordinarily moderate and would have provoked no controversy and no opposition had the avarice of monopolists known any bounds. It speaks very much in favour of the measure that no important argument against it has been advanced except the one that found its birth in the fertile imagination of the reactionary Sir Charles Innes. The persistence with which the word "expropriation" is repeated shows that British shipping interests and their supporters are in sheer despair. It also proves beyond dispute that the profits annexed by them are not so insignificant as they would have us believe. In the last resort they are reported to have made up their minds that the Bill should be made "the acid test of British supremacy in India."

How much the Viceroy has been influenced by this fact, will be amply clear from His Excellency's questionable advocacy. When His Excellency pleaded that the issue underlying the Bill was the mere transference of earnings to Indian pockets, he almost falsified his expression of sympathy with Indian ambition to establish a national mercantile marine. There was much more than appeared on the surface in his statement that the training of personnel was almost wholly everything in the matter of mercantile marine when it is remembered that this was coupled with his praise of British firms for the assistance they were, according to him, giving in this behalf. The Mercantile Marine Committee which fully went into this question confesses that the training of personnel is insufficient. It had particularly to deal with this point, as a number of European witnesses claimed that no more need be done to establish an Indian Mercantile Marine. After such authoritative verdict it was hardly fair on the part of His Excellency to have scouted the idea that Indian ownership of vessels was the prime and almost the sole necessity. In the shipping trade ownership is nearly everything although personnel is a very reckonable factor. Nor was His Excellency on firm ground when he stated that no other part of the Empire had reserved its coastal trade. The finding of the Headlam Committee is clear on this point. The Committee categorically state that whatever the provisions of the Australian Navigation Act, it has had the very practical effect of reserving the coastal trade to Australians. The conditions in other countries are very much the same. For the training of personnel and employment itself, it is imperative that the Coastal traffic should be reserved. We regret that the Viceroy should have become a partisan of anti-Indian interests. On the Members of the Central Legislature, therefore, an onerous duty has now devolved. It is to see that the Bill passes both the Houses.

FUTILE TACTICS.

—:o:—

The pinchbeck Mussolini of Egypt, Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, Prime Minister without Parliament, is behaving in a manner entirely satisfactory to British capitalism. British financial interests are likely to have a free and unlimited run of the country without the danger of their designs being so much as publicly commented upon and criticised by the children of the soil. The obliging Premier has muzzled the whole nation, except, of course, the 'jo-hukmies' of the land of Nile who are delighted to be in league with British capitalism. The huge ten-year programme for "improving" the irrigational possibilities of the country which was announced from Cairo on Saturday means a burden of the colossal sum of £24,000,000 on the Felaheen. The Minister of Egyptian Public Works is applying for credits for this stupendous outlay and British capitalists will be only too glad to oblige him considering the concession they have evidently been promised. But the Egyptian people who are entitled to have their say in the matter find that the only body, the Wafd, which is truly representative of their views and interestts, is prohibited by the Dictator of Egypt from holding a Congress to discuss the Irrigation Scheme on the amazing ground that such a Congress is "a menace to public safety." This is futile tactics on the part of those who are in brief authority now in Egypt, because the voice of the people whatever the ignoble efforts to stifle it, is sure to prevail ultimately.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN BOMBAY

NEED FOR A NEW OUTLOOK

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.)

X*

After quoting this Mr. Anderson says:—"Now this is not from the Press; but I will next read a passage exactly to the same effect which was written about a century ago. This was what was written in the first Joint Report of 1840.

"If fields are allowed to be sub-divided without limit, and treated as recognised holdings, the inevitable result will be the ultimate sub-division of whole land into very minute occupancies accompanied by impoverishment of the whole agricultural class."

It will thus be seen that one important part of Mr. Wingate's scheme having been neglected, it is neither just nor logical to perpetuate the system of assessment adumberated by him as part and parcel of one whole scheme. If Government had taken care to give practical effect to the measures proposed by him, the principles of his assessment could perhaps have taken a different turn. These measures are detailed in the "Survey and Settlement Manual", Vol. I., pp. 220-21, and were intended to ensure adequate revenue to Government simultaneously with the development of the agricultural resources of the country.

MERE REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The subject of agriculture has a threefold aspect—economic, scientific and administrative, the first being the most important, but it was never looked after and the result is the tale of fragmentation described by Mr. Anderson. The development of the resources of agriculture depends upon the economic aspect and if care had been taken to educate rural areas in the benefit of cultivation by tenancies-in-common which, while effecting a severence of interest, does not come in the way of partition and succession—the two incidents of Hindu Law—and does not effect a severence in estate, the land would have been kept intact without any fragmentation. So also by enforcing rights of pre-emption, and reasonably restricting transfers below a certain minimum, land would have been saved from being split up. If such and other kindred measures had been adopted by pursuing a policy of revenue administration calculated to bring about the above results, the state of agriculture would have been much better without any eleventh hour legislation like the Small Holdings Bill. But the Revenue officers of Government were the Collectors and Assistant and Deputy Collectors, who, true to their name, only looked to the collection of their revenue and not to the development of agriculture.

WANTED SOUND PRINCIPLES.

The scientific aspect, too, has not received the attention it deserved for the Agricultural Department has not done all that was necessary, be it for want of funds or lack of interest in the officials. However that be, we are faced with a very poor and undeveloped condition of the agriculturists and any attempt or expectation for an increase of land revenue, must end in utter impoverishment and distress of the people. Hence any reliance on 'existing practice' is futile and fresh and sound principles and policy are needed, if the people are to progress and become prosperous and Government is to get increased revenue for land, according to the original scheme of Mr. Wingate considered in its entirety. If, however, the measures proposed by him could not be or have not been carried out so far as the development of agriculture was concerned, the cultivator's position and his ability to pay will have to be reconsidered when questions of rates and enhancement of assessment have to be investigated and fresh principles and not 'existing practice' ought to be adopted to suit the actually prevailing condition of the peasant at the present moment. If the tenures and small fragmented holdings are to be taken as they are, it might perhaps be worth while to adopt principles somewhat similar to those laid down by earlier statesmen which have been already mentioned and underlying Mr. Pringle's system subject to such modifications as may be found necessary.

EXECUTIVE ARBITRARINESS.

Returning to the law contained in the present Land Revenue Code, while Sections 37, 69 and 73 give a clear indication of the recognition of the proprietary rights of the individual Rayat; Sections 95, 100, and 107 lay down the directions for making the survey, fixing the assessments and the conditions applicable to revisions of assessments, much is left to be worked out by rules to be made under Section 214. No doubt, the power to make rules under this section is made subject to the condition of previous publication, but they are not placed before the Legislative Council nor are they in any way subject to its con-

(Continued on page 12.)

*Previous articles appeared on 8th, 11th, 20th, 25th November, 4th and 8th December and January 4, 8, and 11 respectively.

Notes of the Day.

World's Greatest Man.

Miss Maud Royden, an English preacher, who returned to London after a year's world tour, has reiterated the opinion, expressed by several eminent men before, that Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest man in the world. Another way of saying the same thing is that he is far in advance of the world as it is or too great to be understood by small minds. Thus it is that to many he is a mere dreamer, a faddist, a crank or a child in politics. Thus it is, too, that all the while he preaches non-violence, his greatest admirers accept his creed with many and great reservations. He is smothered with common hero-worship in India and can evoke about as much wherever he goes. But he is one of those who would rather be in the right with one or two than be in the wrong with two hundred millions. Such a man cannot and would not win success in the ordinary sense of the term in a day. Miss Royden fears that his political force is somewhat lessened and attributes the change to ill-health. But, in his own words, he is busy building from the bottom upwards. Miss Royden may not be aware of Bardoli but this time next year she will have a different tale to tell about Mahamaji's political force.

Students and Politics.

Speaking on Saturday evening to the students of Wilson College Sir Frederick Sykes agreed that students should take interest in politics during their college days. But His Excellency went on to add: "It is possible to draw a very clear distinction between the study and discussion of political questions and active participation in political movements outside the College." It is certainly possible but when His Excellency was giving expression to what may be a truism elsewhere he forgot that he was in India and that conditions which govern politics in free countries do not apply to a country struggling to be free. It is the misfortune of this country that the representatives of Britain—while speaking of general principles which take self-rule for granted—not only do not "draw a very clear distinction between" freedom and slavery themselves but, what is worse still, they are shocked if somebody else does so. His Excellency doubtless meant well but he failed to exercise a little imagination which would have easily enabled him to realise that even the starting point of the study of the politics as divorced from political activity, in other words political freedom, has not been reached in India.

What Would England Do?

Will His Excellency try to recollect the history of the late war in its relation to students? The youth of every country, with the proud approval of the elders, ran to arms to defend it against the danger to national freedom. But His Excellency would not permit the youth of India to assist in winning back—and that too by non-violent means—the national freedom of which the country has actually been deprived. His Excellency had, perhaps, in mind the brave students of the Gujarat College who had demonstrated against the Simon Commission and who are being unjustly punished by a Principal who has by his tactless and high-handed manner proved himself unfit to hold his important post. But what lead would His Excellency have given to the youth of his country if it were placed in similar circumstances? Although it is a wild supposition, let us suppose England was under the domination of another and more advanced power and the latter sent to England a commission for examining the political fitness of Englishmen. We defy any Englishman to say that he would recommend English students to confine themselves to their studies and read text books on politics. The analogy of the medical student used by His Excellency is hardly apposite. But it is relevant to note that medical students joined the military medical department during the war without completing their studies. Again a medical student may not treat a patient but what is he for if not to assist in the treatment of the patient? The condition of the Indian body politic is one of acute suffering and Indian students are called upon actively to help in the treatment not to treat themselves. The misfortune is that those who are not part of the country cannot realise its critical condition. This is the difference between Englishmen however well-meaning and Indians.

The Soviet and International Peace.

To the Soviet Government's laudable effort to secure a practical recognition in Central Europe, at least, of the principles underlying the Kellog Peace Pact, the reply given by Poland is amazingly short-sighted. The Soviet had proposed that Poland and Lithuania should sign a peace protocol with Russia, declaring that the Kellog Peace Pact was already in force as between them. The latter agreed to the Soviet proposal immediately but Poland, the protege of France, has certain reservations to make before declaring its ability to sign the suggested protocol. The excuse it makes that it must consult the neighbouring Powers, as for example, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland and Rumania, before making any further move is a flimsy one. If Poland desired to implement the Kellog Peace Pact by some concrete action of her own, there was no reason why it should have procrastinated in accepting the Soviet proposal. At present its position is ridiculous. It accepts the Soviet plan "in principle" but for fear of offending France, and possibly France's close ally at the League of Nations, Britain, it is content to be non-committal.

Wizard who Works on £8,000 a Year.

The financial genius who came to the rescue of importers of British manufactures in India and forced the one shilling six pence exchange on this country has been discovered to be the "ideal man for the post" for a huge capitalistic combine in Britain. Sir Basil Blackett's appointment as Chairman of the Communications Company formed by the pooling together of the resources and spheres of activity of the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Associated Telegraph Company has produced newspaper comments in England of a superlatively adulatory type. Whether the man, who, according to a Fleet Street writer, "can turn from a volume of lovely verse to the formidable blue book and enjoy both" can tackle amongst other things the formidable task of controlling the doling out of news to India, suitable to Imperialist interests, remains to be seen. A monopolist combine which aims to be the chief purveyor of news is not likely to be impartial and generous and India is bound to protest against the establishment of the new venture.

ROOFS USED AS STARTING AND LANDING PLACES OF AEROPLANE.

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(BY DR. J. SEEBOTH, CAPTAIN IN THE AIR FORCE (RTD.) OF BERLIN.)

The more generally the aeroplane is used as private means of transportation, the greater becomes also the importance of the question of the starting and landing facilities that will have to be provided for it. As far as the purposes of regular air traffic are concerned, the big aerodromes built for it are quite sufficient, although they suffer from the disadvantage of being usually located at considerable distances from the centres of the large towns and cities. As soon, however, as it is desired to make more extensive use of the aeroplane for the purposes of business houses, hotels, police stations, etc., it becomes imperative to have the necessary starting and landing facilities situated in more convinent localities. There is, as a rule, no ground space available in the neighbourhood of the firms, etc., concerned; so that the only possibility of providing the right kind of facilities consists in making use of the roofs of some big blocks of suitably placed houses right in the centre of the town.

Dr. Eisenlohr, a Wurttemberg engineer, has made the following suggestion in connection with the foregoing:

A starting and landing platform is to be erected on the roof of a block of houses about 400 metres square. It is to be constructed of steel plates which need not be particularly thick in order to be able to carry the weight of an average aeroplane. It is to consist of a fixed centre about 120 metres square with which moveable lateral platforms also about 120 metres long are to be joined, by means of hinges, on each of the four sides. The lateral platforms are to rest on supports capable of being raised or lowered by hydraulic power.

The idea underlying this construction is that when an aeroplane wishes to land, one of the lateral platforms, i.e., the one facing the direction from which it arrives, will be lowered, while the opposite lateral platform will be raised, so that the machine, upon landing, has to come down on two surfaces—both of which are sloping in an upward direction separated by a plane of level ground. On the basis of the above measurements this would mean that a landing area having an approximate length of 300 metres could be utilized.

When the machine wants to take off, the opposite procedure would have to be adopted, i. e., the machine would have to start from the highest level.

The required braking effect could easily be obtained by raising or lowering the edges of the lateral platforms by about 3 or 4 metres. Their outside supports, therefore, would have to be provided with an unimpeded moveable length of from 7 to 8 metres, whilst the supports situated nearer to the centre would have to be correspondingly shorter.

Technically, such a construction is by no means difficult to accomplish, because the blocks of houses that are here concerned are quite capable of supporting roof gardens, and the weight, etc., of the facilities described in this article would not exceed that of the latter. The installation of a hydraulic hoisting plant would not involve any technical difficulties either.

KING AMANULLAH ABDICATES

His Brother Inayatullah Likely to Succeed Him

ON WAY TO KANDAHAR

Rebels Again Active in Kohistan

—:o:—

King Amanullah has abdicated the throne.
It is reported that his brother Inayatullah Khan is likely to succeed him.
Another A. P. message says that it is difficult to get correct information about happenings in Afghanistan.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

King Amanullah's abdication has been authoritatively confirmed.—Reuter.

King Amanullah Khan, the report of whose abdication has been confirmed by Reuter, succeeded to the throne of Afghanistan on February 20, 1919 after the assassination of his father Amir Habibullah Khan.

Amanullah Khan has five brothers amongst whom Inyatulla Khan's name is now suggested as the likely successor.

EARLEAR.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

There is strong rumour on the Frontier that King Amanullah has abdicated favour of his elder brother Prince Inayatullah and has proceeded by aeroplane to Kandahar.—A. P.

REBELS ACTIVE IN KOHISTAN

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BRISK RECRUITING FOR KING'S ARMY

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

Really reliable news of the happenings in Afghanistan continue difficult to obtain. It seems, however, that desultory fighting continues between the King's troops and rebels in Kohistan Area. But as well-equipped reinforcements are arriving from Kandahar and Nerat and brisk recruitment is taking place among the Hazafas for King Amanullah, there may presently be some definite result.

Meanwhile, Kabul-Jalalabad Road continues to be blocked either by show or by rebel gangs.—A. P.

TRIBAL GATHERING CALLED

JALALABAD GOVERNOR'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE

NEW DELHI Jan. 14.

News has been received of the arrival of the Turkish Military Mission at Kabul. All Remains quiet in Jalalabad Area and Ali Ahmed Khan, the King's representative there, has called together a gathering of tribal representatives for the purpose of arriving at a definite settlement. Meanwhile all convoys from the district carrying fruit supplies are going steadily down the Khyber.—A. P.

MAHATMA IN A DILEMMA

—:o:—

GUJARAT GINNING MILL ARBITRATION

SETH MANEKLAL'S ATTITUDE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

The arbitration Board consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas to which the dispute in the Gujarat Ginning Mill was referred finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. It appears that Gandhi asked Sheth Maneklal, Agent of the Gujarat Ginning Mill, if he would take back the workmen if he ordered them to resume work pending the award of the arbitrators.

Sheth Maneklal is said to have replied that he could not take back all the workmen as he had already employed several new men. Thereupon, Mahatma Gandhi asked him if he would accept the award of the arbitrators. Sheth Maneklal, it is understood, replied that he shall have to consider whether the should accept the award or not.

The Arbitration Board is to sit again on Wednesday when Sheth Maneklal will make his final reply.

The Mill-owners' Association, it is understood, is prepared to accept the award of the arbitrators and if Sheth Maneklal does not accept it, they will take disciplinary action against him.—A. P.

DELHI PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held last night when in accordance with the instructions of the All India Congress Committee it was decided to hold a fresh election of office-bearers. They also resolved to carry out the constructive programme as chalked out by the Calcutta Congress but deferred the question of picketting of liquor shops to some future date when a required number of volunteers had been enrolled. A propaganda committee to tour and popularise the Congress resolutions was also formed.—A. P.

EUROPEANS WIN BY COMFORTABLE MARGIN

—:o:—

RESULT OF ANNUAL CRICKET CONTEST AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Europeans won a well-deserved victory by the comfortable margin of eight wickets in the annual three-day cricket contest with Presidency Indians. The Europeans despite an initial reverse by the loss of Johnstone for a "duck", ran up the tall total of 234, Ward and Stephenson contributing eighty and forty-eight. Indians who had made 125 in their first innings were disposed of for 170 in their second venture, Ramaswamy being the top scorer with 44.—A. P.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR AND PAINTER COMMITS SUICIDE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

New York.—Emil Fuchs, Sculptor and Painter, was found dead on the balcony of his home with a bullet in the heart. He had left a note to his sister saying "I might as well end it". He was well-known in Court circles in London. He had executed several medallions for Queen Victoria, King Edward and Queen Alexandra.—Reuter Special.

STAR CAMP MEETING AT GUINDY

—:o:—

KRISHNA MURTHI EXPOUNDS HIS VIEWS

"DOUBT, A PRECIOUS OINTMENT"

MADRAS, January 14.

A feature of the Star Camp which is meeting on the grounds of the National High School, Guindy, near Adyar, is the camp fire every evening round which delegates gather to hear Krishnamurti expound his views, "Have the courage to upset and the genius to build" he exhorted his hearers yesterday. Doubt, in his view, was as a precious ointment, though it hurt greatly, it healed lastingly.

MAKING PEOPLE TO THINK.

Doctor Beasant addressing the delegates yesterday said the greatest value of Krishnamurti's teaching was that he made people think. His function was to break up worn forms. "Put aside" she observed, "your prejudices and preconceptions. Throw open the doors of your minds and light will come."

Over a thousand delegates from all parts of India, Australia and elsewhere are attending the camp which is the first of its kind held in South India.—A. P.

QUIET AND UNEVENTFUL DAY

—:o:—

BUT NO CHANGE IN KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Reuter learns officially that the King passed a quiet and uneventful day marked by slow improvement, but without definite change in his condition. It is understood that satisfaction is felt at the course of events.—Reuter.

KING MAKES SLOW PROGRESS

LONDON, January 14.

A bulletin issued at 11 this morning says.—King is making slow progress. The next bulletin will be issued to-morrow evening.—Reuter.

PRINCE GEORGE ILL

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Prince George has slight cold and he is keeping to his rooms.—Reuter.

CRITICAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

—:o:—

NEW CHINA'S MILITARY EXPENSES

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Nanking.—Finance Minister Tysoong has submitted a long memorandum frankly exposing the critical financial situation to the National Military Reorganisation and Disarmament Conference which hopes to reach an important binding decisions tending to strengthen the Central Government.

Mr. Tysoong estimates the revenue in 1929 at 457 million dollars and expenditure at 507 millions, military expenses amounting to seventy-eight per cent. of the net revenue after deducting loan charges.

Mr. Tysoong demands the complete control of the National Revenues of the whole country without interference of provincial civil authorities and undertakes to meet the military expenditure of 192 million dollars.

The War Minister in an interview with Reuter hinted approval of the proposals—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH WITH HIS CONSORT

The latest photograph of King Amanullah and Queen Souriya in correct Western dress, an innovation which has, in a way cost them their throne.

WAR ON THE WAFD

—:o:—

A whole Nation Gagged!

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Cairo.—On the ground that such a Congress is a menace to public security, the Cabinet has decided to forbid the Congress which the Wafd has arranged to summon to "discuss the acts of Dictatorship, Gebelaulia (Irrigation) Scheme, etc."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DOCKERS DISPUTE

—:o:—

"BLACKLEGS" ASSAULTED

POLICE CHARGE STRIKERS WITH TRUNCHEONS

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Violence attending the protracted waterfront dispute in Australia was again instanced to-day by the fact that "volunteer" stevedores loading the steamer "Mareeba" at Port Adelaide, were attacked by over a thousand Trade Unionists, who later pelted stones and lumps of iron at the police. The latter were reinforced and they charged the attackers with truncheons from the wharf. Fifty volunteers were injured.—Reuter.

SIMON'S FINANCIAL ADVISER

STAYS WITH SIR G. SCHUSTER

NEW DELHI Jan. 14.

Mr. Layton, Financial Adviser to the Simon Commission is arriving here tomorrow and will be staying with Sir George Schuster. He will have informal conversations about the financial relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments before proceeding to Calcutta to join the Commission.—A. P.

EVIDENCE OF CIPHER CODE

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CROWN COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT IN DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY APPEAL CASE

PATNA, Jan. 14.

In the Deoghar Conspiracy Case Appeal to-day Mr. Manuk, Crown Counsel, in the course of his argument dealt with the internal evidence of the cipher code and contended that indirectly from list of particulars they drew the inference that the cipher was the official register of the revolutionary conspirators. A number of inferences went to confirm the hypothesis in the sense that all the cipher addresses were found to be the addresses of real persons. Arms, Ammunition and revolutionary literature recovered from the different places provided the material for the confirmation of this general hypothesis. He argued that all the persons mentioned in the secret register were actual conspirators There was nothing to show any dividing line between actual conspirators and those who were called sympathisers. Pass words, counsel contended, were employed as a means of secret communication between groups of conspirators and they estaboished an agreement between them. Counsel then dealt with the evidence against individual accused.—A. P.

NEW OFFICIAL M. L. AS

NEW DELHI Jan. 14.

Mr. J.C. French, I.C.S. and Raj Bahadur Amal Krishna Mukerji (Bengal Officials) have been nominated to the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS' SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

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GOVT. NOTICE TO JATHA

SARDAR ANUPSINGH'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The following further notice is being given by Government to the members of the ex-Soldiers' Jatha which still continues to lie on the road:—

(1) The members of the Jatha should form themselves into groups with reference to their villages mentioning the tehsil and the district, regiment or corps, etc., year of retirement or of discharge, pension if any, grievance, claim or demand.

(2) Each case will be duly considered as expeditiously as possible by the authority concerned.

(3) If the Jatha wishes a deputation of theirs to wait upon the Governor they should elect their deputation forthwith and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore will, on receiving the intimation of it, arrange for an interview with the Governor.

(4) Notice has been issued by some one describing himself as the Secretary of the Jatha. If he is authorised by the Jatha to act as such and seek information about the deputation he has to ask the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore for it and at his request he will be conducted to the Deputy Commissioner.

(5) It is not in the interests of the members of the Jatha or the public that this unseemly, inconvenient and unbecoming squatting on the road and pavement should continue and it must be obvious that it can serve no useful purpose. It is essential that each member of the Jatha should formulate his grievance so that it can be examined on its merits. This can be done by the members of the Jatha now and a petition may be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore or the members of the Jatha can do it on their return to their homes. But if this is not done by the members of the Jatha it would appear that their conduct is altogether unintelligible.—A. P.

LEADER ON TRIAL

—:o:—

NOT DISLOYAL TO BRITISH GOVT.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

After two more prosecution witnesses had been examined by Mr. Lews, Additional District Magistrate, in the security proceedings against Risaldar Anupsingh and Jamadar Sampuran Singh the case for the prosecution was closed.

Risaldar Anupsingh in his statement stated that he had brought a Jatha to Lahore with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore obtained in December last when his Jatha was last in Lahore. Then on the afternoon of January 7 the Deputy Commissioner explained the notification of the Government to the Jatha he did not hear it owing to noise. He added that it has not under his orders that the Jatha marched out from Dehra Sahib on January 8. He had expressly told them not to stir out until 2 p.m. when he expected to return. In his speech on the 7th he expressed loyalty to the British Government and faith in its officers.—A. P.

SWARAJ IN INDIAN STATES

Federal Government for India

DEMAND FOR FULL DOMINION STATUS

South Indian States Peoples' Conference

—:o:—

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Sir M. Vishvesvaraya at the South Indian States Peoples' Conference held at Trevandrum on Monday:—

The questions connected with Indian Reforms have reached an important stage and we have met here to assist in their right solution and to safeguard, in so far as in us lies, the interests of the People of Indian States in any organization that may be set up for the future governance of India.

It is a pure accident that this Conference is held in Travancore. To invite us here bespeaks the confidence the local leaders have in their own Government. So far from being a reflection, the Conference is itself a compliment to the State and to the gracious Lady who presides over its destinies as Maharani-Regent.

This is a critical time in the political life of our country. The people of British India are struggling to get the Dominion Status. The Indian States people should help them if they can but do nothing to hinder their progress. At the same time, we want to urge that all Parties including the States people should join hands at this juncture and attempt a permanent solution of the problem of Responsible Government for India.

STATES PEOPLES' DELEGATION.

You are aware that the Indian States Peoples' Conference which met in Bombay in December 1927 sent a deputation to England towards the latter half of 1928 to press their views on the attention of the Butler Committee and the authorities in Whitehall. The Butler Committee, we understand, received a Memorandum from that body but was unwilling to meet the deputation itself in person. The deputation did the next best thing: they made known to the British public the disabilities under which the people in Indian States carried on their existence and gave voice to their legitimate demands. I know you will wish me to convey to Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, who led the deputation, and to his colleagues, our high appreciation of, and warm acknowledgments for, the services they have rendered to the States Peoples' cause on this occasion.

As a result of the visit of the Princes and presumably also of this delegation to England, a debate was raised in the House of Lords on the position of the Indian States on the 5th of last month, at the instance of Lord Olivier, formerly Secretary of State for India. The debate showed that the British Government had formed no idea till then as to what the future constitution of the Government of India should be and what place in that constitution the Indian States should occupy. Judging from the recent pronouncements on the subject, one fact stands out clear. No one in high authority seems concerned in the betterment of the people residing in Indian States. In discussing future policies for the constitution of this country, they all seem to forget the specific disabilities and needs of this vast population.

As the Indian States occupy 40 per cent. of the total area of the country and contain 23 per cent of its entire population, I venture to assert that no scheme devised for the future government of India can afford to ignore them. No constitution which may be set up, unless it makes due provision for safeguarding the future interests of this not negligible population, can be regarded as satisfactory or will have any elements of permanency in it.

FOUR PARTIES.

The are four parties interested in the decision of these momentous questions, namely, (i) the British Government and the British people; (ii) the Indians residing in British India; (iii) the Princes ruling the Indian States; and (iv) the Subject People of these States.

Judged by their recent declarations, the British Government and the British people seem interested in maintaining the present system of gfiovernment as long as it may be possible. The Princes ruling the Indian States seem interested in continuing their rule over their subjects practically unimpaired and they are disinclined to come under any future Government of India which may be responsible to an elected Central Legislature. The people of British India have by persistent agitation secured, under the Parliamentary Act of 1919, certain elementary reforms in their constitution and they are at present demanding an enlargement of the same into the Dominion form of government. The people of Indian States represented at this Conference want some form of Responsible Government for themselves in their respective States and a fair share of voice in any future constitution of the Government of India which may exercise control over their affairs. There will always be individual exceptions but the above is I think, a fair description of the attitude and viewpoint of each of the four parties concerned.

PRINCES AND REFORMS.

At present the affairs of the States are controlled by the Government of India. The portfolio of the States matters is held by H. E. the Viceroy himself with the assistance of a Political Secretary to Government. The demand of the British Indians is for the establishment of the Dominion form of Government and if that claim be conceded, the Government of India will become practically a Government administered by Indians responsible to a Central Legislature. The Princes somehow seem disinclined to be controlled by a Cabinet of their own countrymen, probably on account of the novelty of the idea. They evidently desire to see an independent organization set up so that the affairs of the Indian States may be administered by H. E. the Viceroy and the British Cabinet, as representing the Crown, instead of by a Cabinet composed of their own countrymen.

As regards reforms in British India, many of the Princes seem to welcome them but so far, they have made no declaration on their own part that they will extend similar reforms within the sphere of their own Governments.

As Viscount Peel explained in the Lords' Debate last month, H. E. the Viceroy in his speech announcing the appointment of the Indian States Committee took the opportunity of reminding the Princes that in his view the more their administration approximated to the standards of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere, the easier it would be to find a just and permanent solution of the problem of the future relations between the States and British India. But few Princes seem inclined to take kindly to the hint. However much the people of Indian States may deplore their policies in their relations to their own subjects, it must be acknowledged that some of these Princes are able and accomplished men of whom we, as Indians, may justly feel proud. The people of certain of these States, especially in Northern and Central India, who largely wield authority in the Chamber of Princes, have not the education that some of the States in Southern India—like Travancore—have. Although they must know that education is the root of all progress, with the exception of perhaps Baroda, none of these Princes has, to my knowledge, made elementary education compulsory and free.

It must be mentioned in this connection that the Chamber of Princes is not attended by the rulers of larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and the like, and so to this extent, it may be said that the views of the Chamber of Princes are not wholly representative of their class and are not shared alike by the more important of them.

DISABILITIES OF STATES PEOPLE.

The people of Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, the Rajputana States, the Kathiawar and other States have been holding meetings in recent years with the object of securing Responsible Government from their respective Rulers with the approval of the British Government. This cannot be described otherwise than as a legitimate move. It is only in recent years that the people of the States have

(Continued on page 10.)

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR

—:o:—

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

IMPOSING CEREMONIES

(From A Correspondent.)

ALWAR, January 14.

The Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, which commences from to-day, virtually commenced yesterday, when His Holiness Shree Sankaracharya of Goverdhan Mutt arrived and was received by His Highness in person.

A special Shamiana was put up on the Station platform and on alighting from the train, four Ministers of state received His Holiness, who conducted him to the Maharajah, who was waiting in the station to accord him welcome. One unique sight was the presence of 50 Brahmacharis of the local Brannachari Asram who in their yellow garb waited outside as a Guards of Honour to the Sankaracharya.

A procession was then formed, with His Holiness seatel in a State carriage with Chanwar and Morchai Sardars behind and reached the place where His Holiness is putting up, and there again His Highness received his distingushed guest.

The whole State is in a holiday garb, and the arrival of the Sankaracharya as the first distinguished guest is considered as a very auspicious start.

The Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar, which comes off on Thursday, is being celebrated with the greatest pomp.

The guests number nearly 150 to-day and acceptances are still coming in. If the Sirdars of the 11 places who have hitherto accepted the invitations are included, the number of distinguished guests alone would mount up to nearly 250. This does not include the hundreds of learned and pious Hindus, including the great Sankaracharyas who have been invited for the Yagya and Dharma Sabha.

PRINCELY GUESTS.

The Princes who have till now accepted invitations and sent in their programme of visit are:—Bhopal, Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Datia, Kishengarh, Dungarpur, Jamnagar, Kapurthala, Jhalawar, Palanpur and Mandi. To this may be added the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura and the Maharaj Kumar of Kapurthala, and several scions of Ruling families. Except three of them, who for reasons of health, could not live in tents, the rest are accommodated in camps. On every Prince will wait a high officer or nobleman of the State; their camps are fitted up with special sanitary arrangements, and their line of tents will be the most imposing in the City of canvass that has risen rivetting the attention of the thousands that daily travel through the rail, as the tents face the main road that runs parallel to the railway line.

EUROPEAN GUESTS.

Among the distinguished Europeans who have accepted invitation are His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Birdwood, His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson and Mrs. Watson, the Hon. Sir John Thompson and Lady Thompson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds (Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana), Lt.-Col. Pritchard and Mrs. Pritchard (Political Agent), Lt.-Col. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie (the Administrator of Bharatpur), Mr. E. G. Gibson, Sir Hary and Lady Watson, Sir H. Moncrieff Smith (President, Council of State), General Sir Philip Chetwode and Lady Chetwode. The number of European guests till now amounts to nearly 50. In the European bloc of the Jubilee camps, the front line is reserved for the distinguished guests. A high officer or nobleman of the State has been posted on duty on every one of them, besides the deputation of officers to attend to the conveniences and comforts of the guests.

INDIAN GUESTS.

The distinguished Indian guests will include members of several Ruling families, Administrators of note such as Raja Daya Kishen Kaul and Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, Chief Ministers of States like Dewan Bahadur Dina Nath of Mandi, Mir Maqbul Mahmud and Nawab Liyaqat Hayat of Patiala. All-India political leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru. Members of Indian Legislature like the Hon. Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Harbilas Sarda. The front line of the Indian bloc is similarly reserved for the distinguished Indians on whom also high officers and noblemen will attend besides the deputation of officials to look after their comforts.

THE JUBILEE FUNCTIONS.

The most important Jubilee event will be the State procession on the evening of the 17th instant, followed by the Avishek and Nazar Darbar. One of the most imposing sights would be the procession and Darbar, which will be marked by the details that marked similar ceremonies hundreds of years ago. The Indra Vahan will be all that the fond imagination in its wildest flight will yet fail to draw; and while to Europeans it would be a glimpse into the gorgeous East to the Indians it will recall their ancient glory and greatness when the Rulers moved among their loving subjects. The administration review Darbar, when the Prime Minister would present the 25 years' review of the Silver Jubilee period will be another important function which will take place on the evening of the 18th, followed the same night by the State banquet, illuminations and fireworks.

Among other functions that will make profound appeals to popular imagination in Alwar will be the laying the foundation-stone of the new palace on Moti Dungri—the future residence of His Highness and his successors. The Brigade parade will take place on the morning of the 18th—the Alwar Army won renown in the fields of the Great War, and with His Highness, the General of the Army and the Commander-in-Chief in uniform, this will be one of the striking functions of the Jubilee week. New Alwar is yet in the plans of the engineer and the architect, but the new roads will give an idea of the City to be that will burst on public view at the Golden Jubilee twenty-five years hence. What is called the Jubilee Tower—the present to the City by the people in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee will be also "named" during the week on the morning of January 19th.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Jubilee week will be marked by amusemnts; the agricultural, the arts and industrial exhibition and the Music Conference—an all-India function which has been attracted to Alwar by the patronage of its Sovereign Ruler. The Cricket Tournament, the military sports and wrestling matches will appeal to the manhood of the public; while the New Alfred Theatre of Calcutta, the Banvard Company and the Rally Cinema will daily attract the guests. The Animal contests, programmed for 15th January, will be another exciting event of the Jubilee week.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE.

The most imposing feature of the Jubilee week to the teeming millions of Hindus in India, who look on His Highness as the leader of the Sanatanist movement, will be the Yagya and Dharma Sabha. The Dharma Sabha will be opened on the evening of the 16th: it has attracted some of the most learned men in India and to a religion on loving people like the Hindus, this event will strongly appeal. The Prathista of Vijay Mandir Temple, though a private function of the Palace, will draw out of the people their loving admiration of their own Ruler. More important still, and for a parallel to which one must go back to the hoary past, the Maha Vishnu Yagya which will commence on the morning of he 17th, presided over by Mahatmas and Sankaracharyas from all the ends of the Indian Continent. The Yagya Nagar will be the centre of attraction to hundreds of thousands of pious Hindus who will pour into the capital of Alwar from the neighbouring States and British districts. The Tuladan, on the morning of the 18th associated with the religious sentiments of the Hindus, will be another important function that will stir religious feelings.

SIGHT-SEEING.

In the programme of every guest which will be handed over to him at the camp will be a map of the City, to guide him to where he cares to go: as also a list of places of interest to the student of the world—some of them as distant as 50 miles from the town visits to which will be in the nature of pleasant excursions into the beauty spots of the Aravallis—places of historic importance nestling within the hollow of the rocky hills.

M. C. C. V. TASMANIA

SECOND DAY'S PLAY

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Launceston.—The second day's play in the three-day fixture between M. C. C. and Tasmania commenced this morning in bright weathe and on a fast wicket. The M. C. C. continuing their first innings made 482 for eight and declared their innings closed. Their chief contributors were Jardine who made 214 and Mead 106. Incidentally this is Mead's first century of the tour. Jardine and Mead also set up a record for the fourth wicket partnership. Tasmania going in on their second venture had made forty for one at the close of the day's play —Reuter.

BLOW TO JAPANESE INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA

—:o:—

OFFICIAL CIRCLES ON DEATH OF YANG-YU-TING

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Tokio.—Official circles admit that the death of Yang-Yu-Ting has dealt a blow to Japanese interests in Manchuria. The Spokesman of the Foreign Office declared that it would result in the extension of the Nationalist control over Manchuria, "thereby gradually increasing Japan's difficulties".—Reuter.

SCHOOL-BOY DROWNED WHITE SWIMMING

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

Another drowing fatality occurred yesterday in Victoria Lakes at Kokinx when Hutton Vernon (16) an Anglo-Indian student of St. Paul's School was drowned while swimming. A party of picknickers composed of boys and girls went on a swimming excursion to Garden of Mr. Campagnag at Kokinx. Getting out of his depth the lad cried for help when Mr. Campagnag and others ran to his rescue and after an hour's effort brought the body ashore. Life was then extinct.—A. P.

SWEDISH PRINCES ENGAGED TO CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Stockholm.—The engagement of Princess Martha, nice of the King of Sweden, to Prince Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, is officially announced.—Reuter.

Lady Sykes attended a National Indian Association Garden Party given by H. H. the Begum of Janjira and Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) at Ready-money House on Monday the 14th January.

THE TRADES DISPUTE BILL

Bombay Shareholders Accept Principles

PLEA TO PROHIBIT PICKETING

—:o:—

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has addressed a memorandum to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, General Department, regarding the proposed Trades Dispute Bill. The Memorandum states:—

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association have carefully considered the provision of the Trade Disputes Bill which is before the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee are in accord with the principles underlying the said provisions in general.

Having regard to the industrial disjutes which of late have been occuring every now and then, it is extremely urgent that there should be some legislation providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes.

The views of my Committee regarding certain Sections of said Bill are as follows:—

The word "employer" in Section 2 clause 'c' should be more explisitly defined so as to leave no doubt that the word includes all employers of labour, viz., private persons as well as Joint Stock Companies.

The definition "Public Utility Service" given in section 2 clause "f" should be altered so as to include every Railway service in British India. My Committee do not understand, why the Governor-General-in Council should have the power of declaring a particular Railway Service to be public utility service. clause 'f' (1) therefore, should read "any railway service managed by a Railway Co." As "Railway Company" is defined in Clause "g" this amendment will include any and every Railway service in British India.

My Committee desire that in Section 2, Clause F, Sub-clause 3, steam ship service as well as Tramway Service should be added, as the said services are as much Public Utility Service as Railway Service.

UNNECESSARY AND WIDE POWERS.

The general portion of sub-clause 4 of Clause F of Section 2 gives very wide powers to the Governor-General-in-Council. Such powers are not necessary in times of peace. No doubt, in exceptional times, such as times of War, the Governor-General-in-Council should have the power of declaring any industry as Public Utility Service for the purpose of the Act. My Committee therefore, desire that that portion should be amended accordingly. In Section 3, it is provided that the local Government in case of any trade dispute between an employer and his workmen may refer the matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a Court of Inquiry or refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation. It is not, however, provided that the local Government may make such references at the instance of either an employer or workmen. My Committee therefore, propose that the words "at the request of either the employer or the workmen or of its own motion" be inserted after the words "Local Government" in the 4th line of the said Section; and that such Reference to a Board of Conciliation should be made by the Local Government at the request of both the parties, viz., the employer as well as the workmen

COURT OF INQUIRY.

As regards Section 4, the Chairman of a Court of Inquiry or other persons constituting the said Court should be independent presons. It has also to be borne in mind that in case of inquiry relating to disputes between employers and workmen in a Public Utility Service, the public must be represented in the constitution of the Court.

The special reasons which have induced us to recommend the representation of the general public in i such cases are that the whole cost of any increase in wages is at once passed on to the public either in increased charges for an essential public service or else in a diminished revenues to the State, which is taxation in another form. We recommend that the representatives of the general public should be selected from the Panel of Chairmen.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

So far as Section 9 is concerned, my Committee suggest that in Clause 2 Sub-clause (b), the power to compel the production of documents should be restricted to relevant documents

As regards Section 10, my Committee trust that suggestions made for amendment of Section 1 would be borne in mind in making consequential amendments in this Section.

The provision for publication of the report of the Court or Board contained in Section 12, does not go far enough as Section 5 of the (British) Industrial Courts Act of 1919. The British Act provides for laying such a report before both Houses of Parliament My Committee would therefore urge that the Report so published should be laid before the Central Legislature or before the local Legislature as the case may be. A provision to this effect should be inserted in Section 12.

LEGALITY OF STRIKE.

Section 16 ought to be so amended as to render illegal a strike on account of a dispute in respect of which the inquiry is pending.

Clause 2 (d) of Section 21 provides that the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may make rules concerning the occasions and manner in which persons may be represented by legal practioners in proceedings under the Act. In the opinion of my committee this clause should also be made applicable to appearances by third parties not actually engaged in the Trade or industry in which a dispute has arisen. In this connection it should be remarked that Section 22 of the Trade Unions Act 1926 should be amended so as to provide that all Officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an Industry with which the Trade Union is connected.

GRAVE OMISSION.

Having dealt with the provisions of the Bill, my Committee would crave leave to refer to what in their opinion constitutes a grave omission from the Bill; a careful perusal of Section 3 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1927 will show that a workman is entitled to follow his legitimate avocation without any hindrance or obstruction from any other persons and that intimidation and picketting in any shape or form either at the residence or the place of work of a workman even though in contemplation or furtherance of a Trade dispute are unlawful and punishable as such. My Committee would specially like to emphasise that under Sub-section four of Section 3 of the British Act, even peaceful picketting at the residence of a workman is declared unlawful.

My Committee are strongly of the opinion that time has now come when it behoves Government to legislate against unlawful interference on the part of persons with one's legitimate avocations and my Committee suggest that a provision somewhat on the following lines be inserted in the Bill.

"It is hereby declared that is unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Trade Union, and notwithstanding that they may be in contemplation or furtherance of a Trade dispute) to attend at or near a house or place whether a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of pursuading or inducing any person to abstain from working if they so attend, in such members or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated (a) to cause in the mind of such person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependents or of violence or damage or injury to his business, occupation employment or other source of income or (b) to lead to a breach of peace.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any law it shall be unlawful for one or more persons to watch or beset a house or place where a person resides or the approach to such a house or place where such watching or besetting is for the purpose of or is calculated to induce a person to abstain from working and any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both."

In any event picketting should be prohibited pending reference to a Court or Board.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A meeting of South Indians in London passed a resolution expressing profound regret at the demise of the Raja of Panagal and the irreparable loss sustained by the Presidency.—A. P.

Karachi, January 14.—A Royal Dutch Aeroplane arrived at Karachi last night from Allahabad and left early this morning for Bushire in the course of its flight from Batavia to Amsterdam. —A. P.

MAINTAIN YOUR SELF-RESPECT

REFUSE TO PAY ANY FINE

STUDENTS' STRIKE SETTLEMENT OFFER AND ITS SEQUEL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

At a public meeting of the citizens held last evening Dr. Kanuga, presiding, a resolution was passed disapproving of the action of the Principal of the Gujarat College insisting on the payment of a fine, misnamed a fee for examining the students of the F. Y. A. class, the real object of which was to bend them in a manner calculated to wound the sense of self-respect of the boys. The resolution sympathised with the students and advised them to maintain their self-respect refusing to pay anything in the nature of a fine.

Mr. G. V. Mavalankar who was one of those who carried on negotiations with the Principal said that he offered on behalf of the students to pay any amount by way of defraying the cost of the examination provided the Principal did not take any fee or fine from the students. The Principal however refused to agree to the suggestion.

Among those who were present on the dais were Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sheth Amrathal Kalidas and Sheth Naranbhai, M.L.C.—A.P.

GUJARAT STUDENTS CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S WIRE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru replying to a wire inviting him to Ahmedabad to address the students of the Gujerat College regrets his inability to comply with the request and congratulates the students on their united stand.—A. P.

—:o:—

BOMBAY YOUTHS' SYMPATHY

A meeting of the youths of Bombay was held on Sunday in the People's Jinnah Hall when Messrs. A. R. Bhat, Shimoga and H. D. Rajah spoke on the situation created by the students' strikes in the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad and in B. J. Medical School Hostel at Poona and also by the repression carried on in the Punjab by the Government against the Students Union and Navajivan Bharat Sabha at Lahore. Mr. K. S. Sitaram presided on the occasion.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted. "This Meeting of the Youths of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the attitude of the authorities of the Gujerat College and of the B. J. Medical School Hostel and whole-heartedly supports the students in their fight for the assertion of their legitimate rights.

This meeting further condemns the repressive policy followed by the Punjab Government against the Lahore Students Union and the Navajivan Bharat Sabha".

ALL INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

—:o:—

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR NON-HINDI SPEAKING CANDIDATES

The Honorary Secretary of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Examinations writes:—

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan a well-known registered institution of Allahabad conducts Prathma, Madhyama and Uttama examinations every year at 200 different centres in India. Those who pass the Madhyama and Uttama examinations are awarded the degrees of Visharad and Sahitya Ratna respectively.

With a view to diffuse the knowledge of Hindi, the "Lingua Franca" of India, in non-Hindi speaking areas, the examination Committee has decided to grant Prathma Examination certificates to all those non-Hindi speaking candidates who pass the examination in Sahitya only. Thus they would be exempted from appearing in History, Geography, Arithmetic and one other optional subject. A gold medal will be awarded to the candidate who would secure highest number of marks in Sahitya.

The Examination Committee is prepared to consider applications for the establishment of new centres of examinations in well recognised educational institutions of non-Hindi speaking areas provided at least five candidates are willing to appear in the next Prathma Examination which will commence on Monday, the 9th September, 1929.

Prospectus, forms of application for the examination as well as for the establishment of a new centre can be obtained free of cost from Pt. Daya Shankar Dubey, M.A., LL.B., Honorary Exam. Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Martin, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

GIVE UP SPIRIT OF BARGAINING

MR. SHERWANI'S PLAIN TALK

A REPLY TO MAULVI MAHOMED YAKUB

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

In a statement in the Press Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, M.L.A., says:—

Moulvi Mohammad Yakub whenever he speaks to the Press, speaks on behalf of an "overwhelming majority" of his community. This overwhelming majority probably resides in his productive imagination only; because if my information is correct, this overwhelming majority is not to be found even in his own native town. The most heterogenous gathering at Delhi may be styled as a most representative body from the point of view of those who invited it; as each of them could take in 20 of his henchmen; but to a detached observer it was a gathering which, if it represented any body, represented those only who were present.

As regards the representative characters of the League Mr. Mohammad Yakub must rest assured, that it is old enough and representative enough to survive the calumnies of its ex-President. Mr. Mohammad Yakub is at liberty to change his views every day if he so chooses, but he should not minimise the importance and influence of the only representative institution of Muslims, simply because it refused to oscillate with the characteristically ever changing attitude of its ex-President.

MINORITY'S ISOLATION.

One is glad to learn that Moulvi Yakub is still in a position to appreciate "the wise step" taken by Mr. Jinnah, but where this policy of drift will lead his unfortunate community will probably be explained by Moulvi Mohammad Yakub in his next interview. Moulvi Yakub will further take the trouble of explaining how in any case, the isolation of a minority, which is the natural outcome of separate electorate can help that minority against a hostile majority. Does not separate electorate mean a constitutional majority for Hindus and would it not tend to secure a majority for the begotted Hindus?

Speaking for myself I do not quite appreciate the stingy way in which Moslem demands were dealt with at Calcutta: but would it not be more dignified, especially after such tall talk at Delhi, for Moulvi Mohammed Yakub to advise Moslems to be more self-reliant than they have hitherto been and take only that which is their due, instead of asking the other community to take a more charitable view?

PERSONAL DIFFERENCES.

The real bone of contention so far as I understand it, between the so-called advanced section of Moslem and the Hindu Mahasabha is reservation of one-third seats in the central legislature and there is an appreciable section among Moslems who would not care for a few more seats in the Central legislature so as to give "the self-styled" trustees of the country an excuse for delaying the freedom of the country.

The memorandum submitted by different Provincial Governments, and especially by the Government of this province should open the eyes of all Moslems and Hindus.

These small differences, which I believe, are more personal than communal, should for ever be shelved for in the interest of the larger and the graver issues. I believe that no community can retain Swaraj even if it gets it, without doing justice to a living and enduring minority. Why then this bargaining? The strength of a Moslem will certainly be the strength of ten, only when his heart is pure.

SURAT COTTON SPECULATORS

POLICE ARREST 129 PERSONS

SURAT, Jan. 14.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. O'Gorman, with a strong police force after having raided Rawala Tekra locality, usually the abode of speculators dealing in American future, on Saturday night and effected arrests of 129 persons who were released yesterday on a bail of Rs. 200 each, to-day served an order on the Sub-Inspector Bhailal G. Patel, in whose jurisdiction Rawala Tekra is situated, suspending him. The cause of the suspension, as stated in the order, is misbehaviour.—A. P.

Watertown (Massachusetts). The wife of famous baseball player "Babe" Ruth was burnt to death on Friday in a fire which destroyed a private house. Her body was not identified for a couple of days.—Reuter Special.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE

CAUSES OF HIGH COST OF CITY'S MILK

A LETTER TO CORPORATION PRESIDENT

The Vice-President of the Shree Chatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata in the course of a letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation refers to the prohibitive and high cost of milk in the City and to the slaughter of milch cattle at the Bandra and Kurla Slaughter Houses. He quotes from a letter of the Municipal Commissioner that "the main causes of this high price of milk are (1) the costly feeding of animals, because "the milch cattle in Bombay are fed on highly nitrogenous and expensive foods in order to maintain them in good milking condition, under the artificial condition in which they are kept" to which should be added the very high cost of storage, cost of transport of forage which has to be imported from outside, and (2) "the heavy depreciation on the initial cost of the animals owing to various considerations arising out of the unnatural conditions under which the animals are kept in the City" which give the owner no other option but to sell his animal to the butcher when it gets dry at a very lower price than the cost of purchase, and the difference thereby caused has to be realised from the cost of the milk. "Of recent years," says the Commissioner in the letter referred to, "the initial cost of the milch animals imported into Bombay has increased considerably, without a corresponding increase in the price fetched by the animals when they run dry. Unless measures are taken to do away entirely with the present City stables, the dangers of a further increase in the cost of milk will continue to exist" Says the Commissioner again:

"This pernicious system of keeping stables in the City further leads to the loss by death of thousands of valuable calves and young buffaloes which are left by the owners to starve in the open space exposed to all the inclemencies of weather, as they would not feed them with any part of their mother's milk and certainly not rent a stall in order to accommodate them."

The Vice-President of the Jivadaya Khata then gives statistics for nine consecutive years of the number of buffaloes slaughtered at the slaughter houses of Bandra and Kurla. He proceeds to observe: "It does not reflect any credit to the Bombay Municipality, representing the best intellect of the country to import best breed of cattle from outside Bombay and to slaughter them at the rate of 20,000 per year, altogether capable of bearing calves again and again for a long time and torturing to death all their calves—about 20,000 per year. Even in America and Europe no milch cattle that are likely to bear calves again are ever allowed to be slaughtered.

"Considered purely from an economic point of view the poor of Bombay of all religions and creeds suffer immensely by scarcity of milk which results in the increasing high infant mortality in Bombay."

According to a letter of the Municipal Commissioner of August last, it is pointed out, "Bombay used to consume about 23,000 gallons of milk per day in the year 1923, which may correctly be taken at 6,000 maunds per day in the year 1928 and the maximum rate of milk in the year 1903 was Rs. 5 per maund which in the year 1928 is Rs. 15 per maund. The daily loss accordingly for the year 1928 owing to the dearth of milk over the same quantity in 1903 is Rs. 60,000 per day amounting to Rs. 2 crores and 19 lacs for the year." "Taking the same ratio of dearness as that of milk," it is culled from a letter of the Superintendent of Markets, "the loss per day in buffalo beaf in the year 1928 over that in 1903 is Rs. 4,550, i.e., Rs. 16 lacs and 50 thousands for the whole year. This gives a clear idea as to how much Bombay will gain by making arrangements for protection and how much it loses by the slaughter as at present."

"It behoves the greatest City of India," concludes the Vice-President of the Khata, "to make provision for its own regular milk herd of about 36,000 animals in about 100 stables with about 400 acres of fodder and pasture land at different places near Bombay for the milk supply. Bombay by its conduct as at present has disgraced itself and has created a blot on its good name."

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

A young woman belonging to the Jhimar caste has made an application in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jammu, charging him with having committed preposterous venery with her. The Magistrate has forwarded the application to the local Jhimar Biradari for investigation and Report.—"Tej."

"Tej" strongly criticises the recent order issued by the Government of Bombay with regard to Mr. V. Savarkar and remarks that in its opinion Mr. Savarkar has done nothing to justify Government's order. In conclusion the paper requests the Bombay Government to reconsider their decision and set free Mr. Savarkar.

Babu Parshotamdas Tandan is starting a weekly paper entitled "Punjab Kesari" from the 28th instant in memory of the late Lala Lajpat Rai. The 28th January is the Lalaji's birthday. The paper will be in Hindi.

The Nawab Sahib of Maler Kotla has appointed Munshi Haji Nizamuddin, Accountant, Lahore, as Personal Assistant to the Finance Member. The appointment is for six months for the present.—"Inqilab."

The wife of Professor Ruchiram Sahni died on the 7th instant in Lahore. Her death is very much lamented since she used to take active part in the social affairs of the city.—"Bande Mataram."

The opening ceremony of a Training Class in Delhi for preparing Boy Scouts will be performed by Pandit Hirdey Nath Kunzru in the last week of January.—"Tej."

The annual session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Yunani Tibbi Conference will be held in Delhi on the 17th, 18th and 19th March.—"Tej."

"Milap" understands that the copies of the "Phansi Number" of "Chand", an Allahabad monthly, have been confiscated by the U. P. Government. This number contained the lifestory of all those well-known persons who were hanged at different times. It is now learnt that the entry into the Punjab of this Number has been prohibited by the Punjab Government.—"Bande Mataram."

The long-standing proposal to oust the prostitutes from the Chaori Bazar of Delhi came up for discussion to-day (10th January), when Lala Deshbandhuji suggested that the matter should be further postponed for another fortnight during which time the scheme of the Social Service League would be available, embodying suggestions for ousting the prostitutes and their brothels from amidst the city. After some discussion the saidc of Lala Deshbandhu was adopted.—"Tej."

"Tej" is informed that some 125 prostitutes of Delhi assembled in Mohalla Sirkiwaian, Delhi, and strongly protested against the above proposal to oust them from the Chaori Bazar. Thanks were also paid to such Municipal Commissioners as had taken up their cause during the debate. The proceedings of the meeting were very interesting. The reporters of the newspapers were not allowed to attend the meeting. The prostitutes also cursed the newspapers also for carrying on propaganda against them.

LANKA IS SUMATRA & NOT "CEYLON"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the article, "Lanca is Sumatra and not Ceylon", published at page 53 of the "Bombay Chronicle" (Congress Number, 1928), I beg to cite a 'sloka' which I have found in a book on Hindu astrology, and which is, I believe, taken from "Siddhanta Shiromani" of Vaskaracharyya, or, it not, a similar 'sloka' may, as far as my recollection goes, be found therein also. This runs as follows:—

If a thread be stretched along 'Lanca', 'Ujjaini' and places near "Kurukshetra" up to the Pole, the line represented by the thread is called the (zero) meridian (longitude). How is it then possible to take Sumatra on the same longitude with Ujjaini, places near Kurukshetra and the Pole? I daresay that the writer of this article referred to above has taken the portion which only suits his argument and has left out other statements found in the astronomical or astrological works. It is, of course, an astronomical fact, so far as the Hindu Astronomy is concerned, that Lanca was on the Equator, i.e., O' Latitude. The longitude which passes through Ujjaini, cuts the Equator at a place where there is no island at present (except the Maldive islands).

I may submit further that when the Adam's Peak in Ceylon is situated at about 6.75 deg. N. Lat., it may be taken, subject to certain geological theories, that it was the "Mount Mainak" which rose up to receive "Hanuman" in the midway of his leap for "Lanca" from the "Mahendra" mountain, the lower limit of which may be considered at about 12 deg. N. Lat., i.e., at the junction of the Nilgiri hills with the Eastern ghats. The distance of 12 deg. N. Lat. from the equator, comes to 12 by 69.1 miles or 829.2 miles which fairly agrees with the distance given in the 'Ramayana' (100 yojans), (I take 12 deg. N. Lat. as the approximate lower limit of the Eastern ghats because it is geographically stated that the land south of the Nilgiri hills has developed very lately.)

Thus it appears to me that Lanca has not yet been discovered, and neither of Sumatra or Ceylon is Lanca.

I shall thank Mr. Tarapore if he can reconcile his statement with the above. The distance of Sumatra from the coast of Madras is not 800 miles as stated by him. The distance in the measure of longitudinal degrees is 20 deg. (about), i.e., 20 by 69.1 miles (English) or 20 by 60 (geographical) miles, none of which comes out to be 800 miles.—Yours, etc.,

NRISINHA KUMAR MITRA, B.Sc.
10A, Joymitra Street, Calcutta.

MR. CHAGLA ON MUSLIM DEMANDS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We were surprised to read the statement of Mr. Chagla issued from Calcutta on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Chagla, it appears from his statement, did not understand the constitution of the All-Parties Convention which, according to him, was influenced namely by the intractability and bigoted obstinacy of the Hindu Maha Sabha. The Hindu Maha Sabha was only one of its constituents as much as the Muslim League. All the Parties of any importance in the country were invited to, and were fully represented in, the Convention. None of these could be said to have been influenced by the Hindu Maha Sabha in the least. As a matter of fact it will be found that if there was any stiffness on the part of any body represented in the Convention it was on the part of the Muslim League only as is clear from the proceedings of the Nehru Committee. None of the Muslim Parties of any importance have cared to take any part in the proceedings of the Committee. No doubt, Mr. Jinnah, in his reply to the debate on the amendments moved by him in the open Convention, has tried to show that the Muslim League did co-operate with the Nehru Committee upto a certain time. Why was it, we ask, that the Muslim League could not have co-operated with the Committee throughout its proceedings, and why is it that the League did not officially take any part in the Lucknow Conference?

The explanation as given by Mr. Jayakar in his speech at the Convention in Calcutta clears up the mystery to some extent. The Muslim League wanted to keep aloof simply because it thought that the policy of "Watch and Wait" would afford itself and the Muslim community opportunities to push their demands for special treatment at the hands of the Convention.

Coming now to the so-called suggestions, of the Muslim League, which could not be called suggestions as they were amendments proposed on behalf of the League by Mr. Jinnah, we emphatically repudiate the statement that they were treated "so cavalierly" by the Convention. It is as clear as daylight that the solution of the communal question as tackled by the Nehru Committee was before the country months before the Calcutta Convention. It was discussed and deliberated upon by leaders and organisations of all shades of thought and representing all the communities. It was discussed in the Press both English and Vernacular and on the platform at various All-Parties Provincial and District Conferences and it was almost unanimously declared to be the best possible solution of the communal tangle until the cry was raised by Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Lucknow Conference. The only surprising thing is that the Muslim League did not pronounce its official verdict till at the Calcutta Convention which met after more than four months of the publications of the Report. Other Parties had given their verdict repeatedly and after due deliberations before the Convention met, many of the Delegates had also received mandates from their organisations. Owing, however to the attitude of silence taken up by the Muslim League the Convention agreed to adjourn its deliberations on the communal question till after the League had met. As it was not possible for a big body like the Convention to meet the representatives of the League it appointed a Committee representative of all the important sections in the Convention to deliberate jointly with the League-Committee. The deliberations lasted till 2 a.m. and persons like Mahatma Gandhi to whom no communal bias could ever be attributed took part in the said deliberations. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Convention rejected the suggestions or amendments very "cavalierly" as put by Mr. Chagla.

In the open Convention leaders representing different communities, Parsis, Christians and Muhamedans were called upon to express their views on the amendments moved by Mr. Jinnah. None but Mr. Jinnah from the Muslim community spoke in favour of them. Dr. Allum who seconded Mr. Jinnah's amendments left the issue to be decided on its merits without pressing the case in favour of them, as he was confident that the Convention would bring out a just and equitable verdict. As a matter of fact there were present in the Convention some Muslim leaders holding extreme communal views. They did not come out to support them.

The statement of Mr. Chagla to the effect that if the Convention could not settle with the 23 Delegates of the League the dmands of the Muslim community then the Convention would not be able to settle with any Mussalman of India needs no refutation for there are Muslim leaders like Dr. Ansari, Sir Ali Iman, The Raja of Mohmudabad and others who can be verily called leaders of the Nationalist Mussalmans who have given their whole-hearted support to the communal solution as proposed by the Nehru Committee. It is not true to say that the Convention could not settle with the Muslims in India. On the contrary it would be clear that a large section of the Muslim community has taken up an attitude which can be said to be intractible and bigotted. Mr. Jayakar in his speech on the amendments of Mr. Jinnah put forth the basic principles of the solution by the Nehru Committee. Mr. Jinnah in his reply did not meet any of them. The burden of the argument advanced by him for the higher claims of the Mussalmans was that they were the claims of a minor community, and that the said community could not be content unless the same were granted by the Convention. Mr. Jayakar depicted a true picture of the consequences which would follow if the principles were departed from for the sake of the Mussalmans. As a matter of fact the subsequent proceedings of the Convention have borne out Mr. Jayakar A body of the Sikhs and Christians did come forward with special claims to unhinge the settlement of the communal question in the Report.

Coming to the demands Mr. Chagla says that they were not excessive. That means that he admits that they have claimed more than what they are entitled to. The demands are not restricted to more seats in the Central Legislature, but cover other spheres of the constitution. The question, for instance, that the Residuary powers should be vested in the Provincial Legislature is not a question purely of constitutional law as Mr. Chagla puts it. It has a deep implication behind it. The demands for the separation of Sind from the Presidency of Bombay, the application of the Reforms to Baluchistan and N. W. Provinces, the demand for Reservation of seats in excess of the population, in the Central Legislature as conditions precedent (in the Delhi proposals of Mr. Jinnah) to the acceptance of the Joint Electorates provisage a different tale fraught with dangerous consequences affecting the National life of India. Even if they were purely constitutional questions the conceding of same would have gone to the very root of the Nehru constitution. Nehru Committee's Government is a unitary and not a federal one. This form was decided upon after careful deliberations and considerations of all views. Even in countries with a federal Government the Residuary Power is vested in the Central Government and not in Provinces or States. Such a sponsor of concessions as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to the Muslim community merely for the sake of unity did not yield to the demand. On the contrary he thought it to be his duty to give the Convention his warning against adopting this course. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani also, on behalf of the Liberal Federation gave the mandate of the Liberal Party to its representatives in the Convention to vote against the amendment re vesting of Residuary Powers. Where again was the need of the deletion of Art. 18A. of the Nehru Constitution dealing with Emergency and Ancillary Powers of the Central Government? The demand for this deletion goes hand in hand with the demand of the vesting of Residuary Powers in the Provincial Governments, the immediate separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and the application of the Reforms to the N. W. Provinces and Baluchistan. This has a significance of its own. We wish Mr. Chagla had justified it from a constitutional point of view.

Coming to the last paragraph of the statement it is absurd to suggest that either Dr. Moonje or Mr. Jayakar or their followers ever threatened to leave the Convention if the Musalmans made any suggestions to alter or modify any of the provisions of the Nehru Report. A careful perusal of Mr. Jayakar's speech, to which the signatories were listeners as Delegates from the Congress, will show that Mr. Jayakar did not hold out a "Walk Out" threat, but merely warned the Convention of the consequences of the acceptance of Mr. Jinnah's Amendments. To be fair to Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje and others of the same School of thought it must be said that they have supported the Nehru Report as a whole for the sake of unity even though there were points in the solution which according to them are detrimental to Hindu interests. The threats for a "walk out" never proceeded from any of the Hindus as will be clear from the proceedings of the Convention. The fact is that a greater section of the Muslim community have already walked out of the Convention and have joined hands with Sir Mahomed Shafi and his ilk as will be clear from All-Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi.

It will be needless on our part to reiterate that the communal question was considered most carefully and dispassionately by the Nehru Committee and Nationalist India expected that Mr. Jinnah and his followers would accept the same wholeheartedly and work for its acceptance by the Muslim Community. Our thanks are due to Mr. Chagla for supporting them at Lucknow. We, however, cannot understand the change that has come upon him as evinced in his statement.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. TALPADE,
(Member A.I.C.C.)
D. N. WANDREKAR.
(Member A.I.C.C.)

Bombay. Jan. 10.

STRENGTHEN THE NATIONALIST PRESS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The "Leader" of Allahabad has to be congratulated for having exposed in its leading columns about the intended move of the Britishers to form a syndicated press with a capital of 40 lacs of rupees. It is now time for every patriotic Indian to rise to the occasion and make this move to meet a premature death. The few English papers that are now in existence in India have never been regarded as friends of India and it is foolish to expect anything good from them. Their dedicated policy had been and will never be to support the Government and to safeguard the interests of British commercial and other classes. It is an irony of fate that together with an alien Government, an alien press also should wield influence and capture Indian newspaper reading public. There are many Indian journals and periodicals which voice the true sentiments and aspirations of the Indian public. Some of these have to meet an unnatural death owing to the insufficient support given them. Newspapers generally depend for their existence not merely on a large number subscribers but on a large number advertising public. Invariably it has been the custom, rather than a rule, to give both small and big advertisements to English newspapers. Indian newspapers need not expect any help from British commercial class, but they have every right to demand the support of Indian commercial interest, whose cause they support to the best of their ability. It has been regarded that political and commercial interests are quite different from each other. This is an erroneous idea to contend with. If the political leaders, side by side with their espousing the cause of Indian nationalism, had carried on a vigorous propaganda for the propagation of Indian journals, many of our newspapers would be in a much safer position to withstand the insidious move that is intended to be carried on by the Britishers.

It is earnestly to be trusted that a move is started to place Indian journals on a better standing and this could be done if the Indian mercantile community gives its support by giving its advertisements to our Indian papers.—Yours etc.

K. M. R.

MAHASABHA MEMORIAL TO LALAJI

INFLUENTIAL APPEAL ISSUED POR RS. 1 LAKH FUND

The following incidentially signed appeal has been issued for the All India Hindu Mahasabha Memorial to the late Lala Lajpat Rai.

The public are aware that the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Conference held at Pushkar Ajmer on 26th and 27th November, 1928 under the presidency of Dr. Moonje, Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha unanimously passed a resolution for commemorating the sacred memory of the late lamented Lala Lajpat Rai, by raising on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha an All India Memorial. In persuance of that resolution we are issuing this appeal to all Hindus who are in sympathy with the aims and objects and the programme of work of the Hindu Mahasabha as conceived and carried out by Lalaji from time to time in collaboration with the revered Pandit M. M. Malaviya.

It is our intention to raise a fund of at least Rs. one lakh for the purpose and we hope and trust that all Hindus who value their ancient culture and religion and fully realise the peril that faces them will rise to the occasion and make the Memorial an accomplished fact as early as possible.

FULL TIME HINDU SUBHA MISSIONARIES

The Memorial has been conceived with the aim of making provison for carrying on permanently the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha and this cannot be done satisfactorily until a body of enthusiastic, well educated and self sacrificing young Hindus devoted solely to the work of the Hindu Mahasabha is organised on a sound financial basis on the lines of the Servants of India Society of the late Mr. Gokhale. The interest alone of the lakh of rupees needed for the memorial will be spent in maintaining in proper efficiency this body of life-workers who may be called the Servants of the Hindu Society. If this can be successfully done the Mahasabha will ever have at its disposal a band of capable self-sacrificing young and enthusiastic workers for carrying its activities for the religious and social reform of the Hindu society.

It may interest the Hindu public to know that this was really what was intended to be done when the session of the Hindu Mahasabha of 1925 over which Lalaji himself presided passed a resolution for the organisation of a similar band of life-workers.

After the announcement of this scheme of a memorial on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha was made in the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Conference on 26th November, We had occasion to read in the "Hindustan Times" of 28th November for the first time that another appeal has been issued by Pandit Malaviyaji and Babu G. D. Birla, M.L.A., under the leadership of Dr. Ansari, president of the Indan Naional Congress, for an All India Memorial of five lakhs of rupees. Thus, there are now tw appeals before the people for two separate All India Memorials to the late Lala Lajpat Rai. There ought to be no clash and we do not expect any, for there is ample room in the country for both the collections.

SWARAJ IS CONCENTRATED IN SANGHATHAN.

As for the Hindus, in general, we hold the conviction that their Swaraj is concentrated in their Sangathan. We hav always held the view that unity and consolidation amongst Hindus are only a prelude to a larger unity in the country between the several races especially the Hindus and Mahomedans from the wider point of view we may say and our opinion is shared by several non-Hindus also that no movement for Swaraj could be said to be soundly based where the largest community as a party in the struggle for Swaraj remains disorganised and torn with internecine wranglings of caste against caste and sect against sect as the Hindu Society is to-day. We, there fore, regard this state of disorganisation and fissiparous dissensions as an obstacle, if not a positive danger, to the cause of Swaraj. Looked at from this broad point of view, the Hindu Mahasabha is as essential an agent for the attainment of Swaraj as the Congress undoubtedly is thus instead of their arising any chance of a clash there ought to be harmony and co-ordination between these two schemes of memorials to Lalaji raised for the same united purpose of preparing the country for the attainment of Swaraj. It is our fervent hope that these two memorials will flourish side by side and work in the helpful spirit of being complimentary to each other.

The modest scheme of the Hindu Mahasabha has been launched out by modest hands and if the ball has been set olling with a push, daily gaining in momentum, of Rs. 7,000 to start with, out of which Rs. 5,000 is a modest contribution of the Imperial City of Delhi, the Hindu Mahasabha has no reason to feel hesitation in hoping for its ultimate success. May the blessings of Lalaji's soul be on this endeavour.

SIGNED.

Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Sing.
Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A., of Behar.
Babu Bhagwandas of Benares,
Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., of Poona,
Mr. B. Das M.L.A., of Orissa,
Prof. Gulshan Rai of Lahore,
Sardar Narbada Prasad Sinha of Allahabad,
Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.A., Nagpur,
Mr. C. Vijjayaraghavachariar,
Raja of Tirwa,
Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu,
Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee,
Mr. M. S. Aney M.L.A., Berar,
Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda M.L.A., Ajmer.
Pandit Din Dayal Sharma,
Mr. Waman Rao Naik, Rais Hyderabad Deccan,
Babu Padmaraj Jain, Calcutta,
Dadubhai P. Desai.

MUST WE ABOLISH RELIGION?

Anandswami Secretary: Bharat Yuvak Sangha (Order of Young India) writes:—

A recent issue of the Amrita Bazar Patrika devotes its leading article to a discussion of ideals and programine of work placed before the youth of India by Sadhu T. L. Vaswani in a recent address on "Young India and the Coming Renaissance." The Patrika writes:—

"Sadhu Vaswani extolled the young as builders of tomorrow and advised the builders how to build their own selves. He laid special emphasis on the contrast of the basic principles on which the cultures of the East and the West rest. He advised the "builders" to create but not to imitate. There is no reason why the Indian Youth Movement should model itself on the youth movement in Europe. The separatist tendencies of the European civilisation have got to be guarded against and we should not commit the mistake of dividing the human activities into watertight compartments, each complete in itself and having no organic relation to the other. Vaswani has made a bold stand against the modern tendency of separating religion from politics and other human activities of a vital character. Unhappy memories of the recent past are due not to religion at all but to narrow-mindedness. To those to whom religion has no meaning Vaswani's address is an exposition of the cultural aims of India and as such it is not only extremely opposite but has a value of its own at a time when we are drifting away from our common object, because of confused thinking."

In this connection the following from Vaswani's reply to a letter from the editor of the Deshbandhu, a new journal reflecting the activities and aspirations of young men in Mangalore and the Bharat Yuvak Sangha centre in that place,—is significant:—"The greatest need of the nation's life in all its diverse forms,—politics, social reform, education, unconvinced industry, religion,—the greatest need of Modern India as of the modern world, is,—God!" In his article on the "Philosophy of Indian Education" in the current issue of the "Indian Review" Vaswani writes:—"Education is a problem in consciousness. It is a problem in soul-culture. This aspect,-training of the soul, is much neglected in many of the modern schools. Ancient India recognised the truth that every student is a soul, that behind every one lie experiences of other lives that a teacher must be a man of moral power, of spiritual intuition in order to help the student's evolution. Indian education in the asramas of old was inspired by a great vision,—a vision of Unity, a vision of the one Atman in all.

"If our life is meagre to-day, it is because our education has lost touch with the Indian Ideal. There is organisation; there is an elaborate machinery of education to-day; but where is the soul? Our students are taught science and civic; but how many of them have the courage that would stand by truth though the heavens fall? How many have the love for India that would serve her without a thought of hurt of hate to the stranger' If India proves true atonce to her spiritual asrama-ideals in education and the deeper spirit of modern science she will enrich once more the world's life. The universities of Europe then may do homage to India's sages and India once again go upon her mission to the nations".

The Bharat Yuvak Sangha (Order of Young India) has profound reverence for modern science but rejects the superficialities and superstitious of modern civilisation. One of these is the anti-religious bias. The Rishis of India have, through the ages, borne witness to the values of the Atman or the Spirit. And with profound reverence for the wisdom of the Rishis the Bharat Yuvak Sangha calls upon the nation's youth to rebuild India not in imitation of Western civilisation but in obedience to India's own genius and the Indian ideals of life.

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SWARAJ IN INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 7.)

by means of Conferences and Committees begun to make their voice felt. Since there is no one in authority interested in improving their position, it behoves them to come together, collect necessary funds and work under the banner of energetic leaders till all their reasonable demands are conceded.

People who pay taxes possess the undoubted right to settle how the proceeds shall be most advantageously spent on themselves collectively. In most States expenditure is incurred without a correct perspective of the wants of the people and in some cases not all the money is spent in the right manner. The chances of good administration in any State under the present system are always slender.

If the people of British India obtain a democratic form of government, there is no reason why the people of Indian States, many of whom are equality efficient, should not have at once a form of government approaching least a constitutional monarchy. There is no instance of any State in any part of the world which is ruled on the mediaeval principles that the Indian States at present are, that has risen to a position of power, wealth or enlightenment in the commonwealth of States.

EXIT AUTOCRACY.

The autocratic form of government is —using the term in its primary sense —now becoming rare in every part of the world. Even China, Persia and Afghanistan have become or at least becoming democratic. Most European Governments which retain the monarchical form have become "responsible" in effect. Why then should India alone be burdened with a form of government so prejudicial to peoples' progress at this juncture? That is a question that deserves to be pondered to-day.

Whatever the present delays, the time must come, and that very soon, when the people will strive for and obtain Responsible Government. Those Princes who appreciate the tendencies of the times and encourage their people to acquire knowledge, skill and wealth, will make themselves doubly acceptable to the people as constitutional Sovereigns and make them more than merely secure. By helping their subjects in their efforts at self-improvement, the Princes will be safeguarding the future interests of their own dynasties.

At a time when His Majesty the King-Emperor and the British people are parting with their power, is it too much to expect the Princes of India that they should do their bit for their own peoples and place them in a position to acquire efficiency and prosperity, neither of which is, as experience has shown, possible under a non-responsible Government?

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH INDIANS.

The policies and wants of the British Indian population are now set forth in the Nehru Committee Report. What that report assumes is that the Government of India should be reckoned the supreme authority and that it should remain so under the future Dominion Government. A leading Ruling Chief recently remarked that the Princes were prepared to entertain the idea of a Federation such as has been proposed in the Memorandum presented to the Simon Commission by the European Association of India. In regard to this offer, the Nehru Committee in their Supplementary Report have remarked: "If the idea of a Federation is being entertained seriously, we would suggest that the Indian Princes might give some consideration to the proposals put forward by Indian politicians also. An Indian Federation if it is to be a reality must not only define and regulate the relations between the Commonwealth and the States on a just and equitable footing but must also lay the foundations of a strong central authority and at the same time should give the fullest measure of freedom to each constituent unit to work out its own evolution."

The subjects of Indian States have no quarrel with a proposition like this. But as they are amenable to the Acts passed and the Rules framed by the Government of India in a number of departments of Civil Administration, they justly claim a voice in framing those Acts and Rules and, therefore, a representation in the Central Legislature.

WHAT STATES PEOPLE WANT.

"No taxation without representation" is a recognized canon of government all over the civilized world. Since the subjects pay taxes to the State Governments, they should, have a voice both in the administration of their funds and the determination of their policies. Some of the State Governments are monarchies of the most archaic type. If we are to continue to have a monarchy, it is necessary that it should at least be of the modern type, and that type is without question a constitutional monarchy associated with representative institutions.

The States' subjects pay taxes indirectly to the Government of India and since that Government controls their external relations and decides also many of the internal social and economic questions for them, it is but fair that they should have a voice also in the finances, administration and legislation of the Central Government. It is thus only a Federal system that could satisfy the conditions of the problem as we find it in India to-day.

In Western countries all local affairs are manages by local bodies—boards, councils, etc.,—in the sphere of local self-government. The local bodies give the people a training in the management of their affairs which often proves serviceable in the higher spheres of administration. In the Indian States particularly, local officials are dependent for their office on the pleasure of the men in authority, and they possess consequently no initiative. They generally do only what will please those men most and not what the interests of the people at large imperatively demand.

The present forms of Government, both in British Indian and Indian States, are ill-calculated to meet the wants or advance the interests of the people as a whole and, if they are to be beneficial in future, must undergo a rapid and a radical change.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN STATES.

Under a Responsible Government, the Chief and his people should manage their affairs jointly as in any European Monarchical State. By Responsible Government within a State is meant a system under which the administration is conducted by an executive council or cabinet composed only of members of the local legislature who can command the support of the majority of the members of that legislature. If the legislature consists of two Houses, this majority should be of the House which in practice has the sole control of the powers of taxation and appropriation. The Ruler of the State will exercise most of the powers of external control which in the case of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments will be exercised by the Federal Government.

The following might constitute the principal features of Responsible Government:—

(1) There should be in each State at least one Legislative Council composed of elected members.

(2) When the Legislature consists of only one House, it is suggested that a body of about twenty-five honorary advisers be selected from among men of light and leading within the State to constitute an Advisory Council whom the Ruler might consult in emergencies, especially when, in his opinion, the Legislative Council takes up an attitude opposed to the primary interests of the State.

(3) The Executive Council or Ministry should be chosen from among the members of the Legislative Council and be responsible to it, while the Chief Minister should be acceptable to the Ruler.

(4) The Civil List of the Ruler should be parmanently fixed. Any special expenditure to be incurred on his account on extraordinary occasions should be voted for by the Local Leigslature.

(5) The Judiciary should be outside the control of the Executive.

(6) Sisultaneosly, with or before the introduction of Responsible Government, the Ruler should announce the concession of the following elementary rights to his subjects:—

Safety of person and property;
Right of association and meeting;
Freedom of speech; and
Freedom of the press.

(7) Among the obligatory duties of each State should be included certain minimum nation-building activities on its part necessary for a self-supporting State, in respect of education, industries, defence and self-government. Special progress reports and summaries of results under these activities should be published at least once a year in each State.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

We have at present, in India, Provinces directly under British rule working under Governors, and we have also Indians States under the rule of hereditary Princes. Both these are under the control of one common After the introduction of the Dominion fom of Government, a strong Central Government will even more than ever be necessary and, consistently with its maintenance, the Provinces and the States should enjoy the fullest measure of autonomy.

The essential features of a Federal Constitution should be somewhat as follows:—

(1) The Federal Government of India should consist of a Governor-General, a bicameral Central Legislature and a Cabinet responsible to that Legislature.

(2) As the subjects to be dealt with by the Central Government will be largely common both to Provinces and States, although varying in degree, representatives from both Provinces and States should be elected to the two Chambers of the Central Legislature.

(3) On questions of common interest, common to both Provinces and States, which come up before the Central Legislature, the representatives from both will take part in the discussions and voting. The representatives of Indian States will abstain from the disoussions and voting in respect of questions which pertain purely to Provinces.

No special inconvenience need be apprehended by these States people not being held eligible for voting on Provincial subjects. There are analogies, if analogies are required, to commen this provision. The House of Representatives in the U. S. A. admits a delegate from each oragnized Territory. The delegates from such Territories have the right to speak on any subject and to make motions but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives. Similarly, the Northern Territory in the Commonwealth of Australia elects a member who is not entitled to vote but can take part in any debate in the House.

(4) The Central Government should consist of a Cabinet comprising 12 to 20 Members with a Prime Minister at the head and responsible to the Dominion Parliamnt.

(5) The States whose rulers are represented, or are entitled to be represented, or are entitled to be represented in the Chamber of Princes, should have the right of sending elected representatives to the Federal Government. In the case of the smaller States an arrangement may become to, under which Provincial Governors will, as in the past, exercise the necessary control on behalf of the Central Government. For purposes of representation in the Federal Legislature, these States may be grouped together and representatives elected from the groups on a population or other basis.

(6) The Chamber of Princes will continue to represent the interests of the Princes, their dynastic claims, and their personal rights and privileges. A Committee of the Chamber of Princes will discuss all such questions with the Governor-General's Council and in case of disagreement, the questions may be referred for settlement to the British Government or to a Sub-Committee of their peers and representatives of the Government of India in equal proportions. There may be a special provision in the constitution to this effect so long as the great majority of the Princes desire to favour such a procedure.

(7) If any unwillingness is expressed or difficulty raised on the score of Treaty rights or privileges to the deputation of representatives from any State to the Central Federal Legislature, the seats may be kept vacant in that Legislature till the State authorities and people choose to appreciate the position and claim representation. Since they have interests and rights which will be affected by the decisions of the Central Legislature, sooner or later they are sure to claim their right.

PRINCES IN NEW CONSTITUTION.

It is now widely recognized that a country cannot prosper in these days without having some form of Responsible Government to guarantee safety of person and property, scope for initiative and security of business and credit. The British Government and British statesmen have advised the Princes, in general terms, to adopt modern systems of Government. But they have not expressly urged the introduction of Responsible Government into the States for the reason that they themselves have no conception as yet of a complete form of such Government for British India.

With a few honourable exceptions, the Princes have shown a sort of proprietary interest in their subjects and nothing more. The exceptions are so few that it might be remarked that as a rule, they have not actively helped to lift their subjects either politically, economically or socially. A few of them, are even jealous of their rise. "Most if not all of these Principalities are arbitrary and absolute Governments," said Lord Olivier in the Lord's debate. "Everything depends," he continued, "upon the autocratic will of the Sovereign. With regard to the laws, with regard to administration of revenues, with regard to the appointment if justices and with regard to many matters which, in our own constitution, have been taken out of the power of the Sovereign—these matters are there absolutely within the power of the Sovereign, and are liable, and sometimes subject to abuse. That is a position which is very keenly recognized by a great number of the Indian subjects of these Princes."

As I have remarked already, it has to be remembered that in granting Responsible Government to the people of British India, His Majesty the King-Emperor himself is parting with some of his powers and prerogatives. In Japan, the "Samurai" or the ruling class surrendered their privileges when a strong Central Government had to be organized about the year 1868. So should the Princes of their own accord part with some of their own powers and prerogatives so that their States may rise in public estimation and create the facilities requisite for their moral and material advancement.

If timely concessions are made, the Princes will secure the respect and gratitude of their own peoples. It has to be borne in mind that in taking stock of the results, the interests and conveniences of 500 or 600 Princes have to be weighed in the balance against the prosperity and happiness of over 70 millions of people.

There is also this further thing to remember. When the British Provinces once become autonomous, as they must within a few years, there is no manner of possibility of keeping the States people content with any form of absolute monarchy. So even on the lower ground of ordinary prudence, it will be in the interests of the Princes to deal with the situation in a liberal, if not a wholly generous, spirit.

BRITAIN'S CHOICE.

The key to the situation is still, in certain fundamental respects, in the hands of the British Government, who have an opportunity of rendering a great service to this country by initiating all at once a scheme of Responsible Government for the States, Provinces and India as a whole, on a sound and secure basis.

The British, too, stand to gain enormously by liberal concessions at the present time. It must be recognized that ultimately the permanent co-operation between the two countries must be based on enlightened self-interest. If the relations continue to be strained, British rule must drift until it partakes of the character of a real military occupation. Racial ill-feeling is likely to grow, perhaps leading to the boycott of British goods as such and the fomenting of strikes which may cause irreparable injury to British financial and trade interests. The good-will of Indians would prove a useful asset for British trade. A peaceful evolution can be secured only by substantial concessions to Indian sentiment in good time. Here is an opportunity for Britishers in India and their supposters in England. Will they grasp it or let it go? It is for them to answer.

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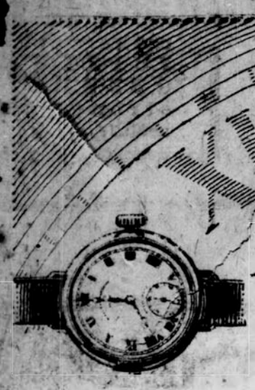

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CEYLON CHURCH SURPRISE

—:o:—

WATER SPRINGS ON WALL

RUSH FOR DROPS OF WATER

(From Our Own Correspondent).

COLOMBO, Jan. 6.

The number of places in Colombo where betting is carried on is rapidly increasing although the Police are having an eye on them. These shops have now sprung up practically in every important locality of the town, and there is every indication of their further increase. The lure of making money is too great to resist and the pity of it is that office peons and others of similar status, not to speak of the clerks employed in Colombo offices are led to plank down their earnings on this nebulous stunt. The Police, at present, are not contemplating any action in the matter, as the question is not one which affects Colombo alone, but the whole Island. The subject has, therefore, been referred to the Department of the Inspector-General of Police. It is gathered that the matter is also engaging the attention of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that some action will soon be taken. The Police have also taken action to prevent in the City the gamble known as "three doubles." Since Christmas large numbers of these tables have been doing a roaring business in every nook and corner of the City The Police prosecuted several owners of the tables and since then the game is said to be carried on very secretly.

CHURCH SPRINGS SECRET.

The two springs that have suddenly come into play at St. John's Church at Kalutara some 26 miles off Colombo are being visited daily by hundreds of people. One of the visitors recently was a ship's engineer who examined the place very thoroughly and inspected the wall of the church, where the springs are said to have appeared, for any hidden reservoir and failed to find one. His opinion is that the springs may have been created by capillary attraction and the presence of an accumulation of water between some layers of earth under the foundation of the church. A prominent Doctor of the place who is incidentally a trustee of the Church agrees with the ship's engineer as regards the cause of the springs. Regarding the many cures of rheumatism, etc., said to have taken place after applying a few drops of water the Doctor says:—"A sample of water of the springs examined by me revealed that it was equal to good distilled water from the point of cleanliness, but it was quite possible for the water to harbour some useful mineral, or radio-active properties of a curative nature." The Rev. W. P. Fernando, the incumbent of the Church, has receivd a large number of letters from people residing in outstations asking for water from the springs. It has been found impossible to satisfy these demands as the water that flows from the springs now in drops is being gathered eagerly by hosts of people who visit the place personally.

ESTATE LABOUR FROM INDIA.

In spite of the increased demand for labour on rubber estates owing to the removal of restriction, which led to an increase in tapping, there are indications of a falling off in the number of Indian immigrant labourers in Ceylon last year. This is what can be gathered from a study of the available statistics regarding labour. This, no doubt, requires some explanation. But it is not possible at present, in the absence of full returns for the year, to give a reason for this falling off. One reason adduced is that the setback is a result of the record figure reached in 1927. Another reason is the belief, generally held, that the supply of Indian labour is, at present, inadequate. In 1927 the number of immigrant labour to Ceylon was 159,398. This is a record. The number in 1928 promises to be in the neighbourhood of 13,712. At the same time the number of labourers leaving Ceylon in 1928 will be found to be about 30,000 more than the number which left in 1927. According to figures just published by the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour for the third quarter of last year the total number of Indian labourers in Ceylon during the quarter ended September 30, 1928, amounted to 718,728.

GERMAN MONKS FOR CEYLON.

Polgasduwa, in the Rajgama Lake about 68 miles to the south of Colombo, the "Island Hermitage" of a number of German monks, is gradually regaining its pre-war status. Recently the Buddhists have shown a marked interest in its welfare, and it is the intention of the more wealthy Buddhists now to form a Committee to promote the well-being and welfare of these saintly monks. The Rev. Nyanatiloka, Thero, their leader, has received many applications from foreigners, mostly from Germany and Austria, to enter the Buddhist priesthood, and it was only a few days ago that Mr. E. L. Hoffmann, a new applicant, arrived at the "Hermitage." Aged about 35 years, Mr. Hoffmann is the Editor of the famous Buddhist Publishing House at Nuenchen-Neubiberg. Two other applicants will be arriving shortly and one of them, Mr. Guggenes, a German, is already on board the "Manila Maru" which is to call at Colombo on the 11th instant. The other applicant, Mr. Guttler, also a German, is expected to arrive in Colombo by the German ship "Ferflinger" on the 25th instant. Both are rich men and will join the priesthood after leading the life of Upasakas for some time. Mr. Guttler is the owner of a number of vineyards in South America.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6).

trol with the result that they have the force of Law automatically and it is only their execution in practice that brings home to the cultivator their true hardship. An important Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March, 1884 was issued by the Government in the Revevnue Department which contains an exposition of the policy of Government in regard to Revenue and Survey assessment. (This is published with accompanying correspondence as an Appendix No. III in the Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. II, and will repay perusal.)

JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT.

Other resolutions and orders have been issued from time to time, but it may be observed that no definite limit has been put by Law upon the right of Government so as to secure that moderation and equalization in assessment which were the key-notes of the declarations of eminent statesmen already referred to and of the earlier enactments of 1827 and 1865, the preambles to which clearly make a specific mention of these. Further it is significant to bear in mind that Section 4 of the Regulation of 1827 says: "When there is no right on the part of the occupant in limitation of the right of Government to assess, the assessment shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector subject to the control of the Government." Whereas the provisions of Sections 52 and 100 which correspond to this Section 4 of the Regulation altogether omit this clause and leave to the Collector or Revenue Officer, the discretion to assess 'in all cases' (right or no right on the part of the occupant) thus entirely ignoring cases of such rights as if no such cases existed, or if they did exist, they will also be not saved by the Act of 1879 though they could have been saved by the Regulation of 1827. Even the High Court decision in 'Vyankatn Bapuji v. Government of Bombay', 12 Bom., H. C. Report, p. 1 at pp. 223, 24, contemplates that in cases where a specific limit to the assessment is alleged, it can go into the question and decide if there is a right in limitation of the right of Government. The Regulation 17 of 1827 and the subsequent Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876 exclude the interference of Civil Courts to entertain a suit to rectify the assessment made by the Collector or other competent Revenue authority whether under the Regulation of 1827 or under the present Act of 1879; but whereas under the Regulation a suit could have been brought to prove a right in limitation, no such suit can be brought under the Code of 1879. Without going into the controversy about the bar of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts to try suits about the propriety of the assessment and taking the existing bar imposed by the Revenue Jurisdiction Act as it is, it is the more necessary to make a legislative provision in the Land Revenue Code itself, laying down the limit of the right of the individual in limitation of the rights of the State, so that a Civil Court, without going into the question of the propriety of the revision of assessments, might have jurisdiction to determine whether such right is regarded or disregarded by the Executive Government. This recognition and limit of the rayat's right ought to be based upon a sound principle promulgated by eminent statesmen as shown above and not upon an existing practice which has come into being in utter disregard and in spite of the original sound principle. Again may we ask if it is either wise just or expedient for the Provincial Government at centre to levy such high rate especially at a time when decentralization should gradually take place so that the local bodies may be enabled to perform certain functions for their locality out of taxes or revenues raised by themselves? Such additional burden on land is not likely to cause discontent, because the people know the money taken from them will return to them in the shape of local amenities in the matter of health, education, and even agriculture which all require more funds for their development.

PRACTIVE v. PRINCIPLE.

We are not oblivions of the fact that attempts have been made from time to time by an influential body of officials to interpret the past so as to lend support to their theory of unlimited rights of the State to the revenue. Assuming, but not admitting, this is correct, is it either just or expedient to adopt it as a sound principle by a civilised Government whatever may have been the case at the time of Mogul Government or during the practices adopted by the last Peshwa, or for the matter of that, when the exactions from land by the State were levied by the early officers of the Company, the inheritors of despotic Governments or the executive officers of the present Government? I can understand the Indian people accepting their fate when they had no voice in shaping the correct policy, but now that that has come to stay, it will not do to ignore it. The note on Clause 2 of the present Bill, while noting the opinion of the majority of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee that the assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation, i.e., the gross profits less all the expenses incurred in deriving those profits says: "The standard of 50 per cent. is one which Settlement officers have always regarded as the maximum though they have rarely worked up to it and Government therefore decided to adhere to the 'existing practice' and to embody it as a principle in Section 100, Land Revenue Code." Thus sound principle is sacrificed to 'existing practice' which is to supersede it and constitute a new principle contrary to ancient Law, important declarations of British statesmen and the ordinary canons of a modern civilised Government which professes to respect the voice of the people.

(To Be Continued).

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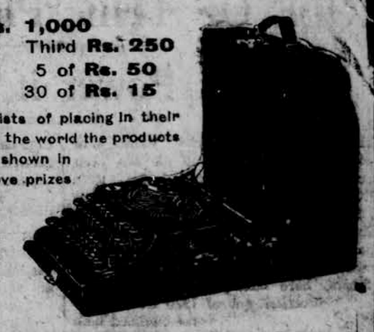

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ROLE OF THE "PENNY DAILY"

A Great Power if Wisely Used

Half a century before the Great War the combined circulation of all the then existent London dailies totalled less than 100,000 copies a day. Fifty years later that figure had been turned into millions, and since 1914 the aggregate daily sales of newspapers in this country have arisen or a conservative estimate by 100 per cent. The fruits, here exemplified; of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 have ripened swiftly; for better or worse civilised man has become predominantly a "newspaper-reading animal." In the growth of an unprecendented demand, for enormous daily supplies of ostensibly "fresh" and readily accessible printed words, has converted the Press into a huge industry, whose special economic problems we have endeavoured to outline. Our concluding task here is to try to appraise the achievement of modern jounrnalism in its general bearing on the life of our times.

From his aspect the most significant section of the Press is that which compress the "big circulation" newspapers. The limited number of daily and weekly journals which have consistently aimed at excellence rather than popularity represents, it is true, the aristocracy of the world's Press Mr. J. A. Spender has recently revealed the fact that the circulation of the evening "Westminster Gazette" never exceeded 27,000, and was usually much less. Nevertheless, an "organ of opinion" such as this was a real political power, for it influences the makers of opinion "from whom an immense influence radiated outwards to the multitude." Great, however, as the importance of a few high-class papers may be in focussing informed opinion the most potent journals in a democracy for good or ill, are not those whose appeal is to the minority but the deliberately "popular" paper which cater for the mass of the people. What influence does the mammoth Press exert on the minds of its millions of daily readers?

In the first place, it is a significant fact-which incidentally is true of the big circulation journals of America and Germany, as well as this country— that the productions of the newspaper combines do not exert a political influence at all proportionate to their size. On the contrary they tend to become colourless politically, and to devote a very modest proportion of their space to politics. There are two reasons for this. One is that the party label is a restrainst to an expanding circulation which seeks to embrace if not all parties, at least that enormous portion of the nation which is not fixed, or is very lightly bound in its political allegiance. The other is that, whereas political affairs can never be the absorbing interest of all the time the penny daily if it is to be the indispensable reading of the million, must cater for every interest—home, sport, fiction-of its readers. 'Nihil humanialienum' becomes the journalist's all-embracing rule. this miscellaneous interest if uncontrolled by ideas, unfortunately tends to become a disorderly succession of sensations, which precludes the possibility of seeing either 'steadily' or wholly political issues whose importance may be of the highest, but whose nature does not lend itself to spectacular treatment. Moreover if there is one consistent ideal governing the popular Press it is the urgent desire to be 'half an hour ahead of the rest'. Whether in presenting alluringly the latest news or in catching to-day the first murmurs of what will be the multitude's clamour to-morrow. Politically papeds of the type of 'Penny Daily' may amplify' mechanically public opinion; they do little to originate it.

POLITICAL POWER.

But though the political power of the popular Press is much less than is often assumed, there are elements of danger even from the political stand point in the present situation. Accepting as we do the desirability of as wide a dissemination of news as possible, we believe that the creation of newspaper combines has been a development rendered almost inevitable by the need to command the huge resources requisite to finance enormous circulations. At the same time, there are unmistakable limits to the extent to which amalgasation of journals could be allowed in the public interest to proceed. If one of the very restricted number of organs which really initiate opinion in this country were to lose its independence it would be a national tragedy. If one combine swallowed the others and came to control all but a fraction of the Press, Government interference and the imposition of that detestable thing—State censorship—would be inevitable. At present, apart from the gallant band of surviving "independents' there is lively enough competition between combines to render the danger of a newspaper monopoly remote: though, even under existing conditions, concentration of ownership has gone far enough to entail a very real risk of news being "semi-suppressed" by the simple process of relegating inconvenient facts to inconspicuous positions while focussing attention on some "displayed" trivality. The growth of a sound political sense in the community may be gravely imperiled by a distorted sense of values, be it deliberate or thoughtless, in the apportionment of newspaper space.

From the point of view of public interest we must also reckon with, though we are not inclined to be unduly alarmed at, the dangers of the extreme financial dependence of "popular" newspapers on advertising revenue. Instances of direct interference, actual or attmped, by advertisers with editorial policy are naturaly difficult to ascertain, and would in any case be rare. In this matter the dangers are rather th critilism—e.g. of the weakness of aprospectus advertised in the city pages, of the policy of the drink trade—may be reduced in candour, or that journals may lend themselves to the subtle form of propaganda that may be classed under the heading of 'editorial notice.' It is fairly obvious that the big advertiser can easily get into the news, while direct critism of hiss doings would be a very bold step for a really popular paper. Still, however, objection-able it may be that such possibilities should be even latent, we do not believe that subservience to advertisers has ever determined, or would be in the least likely to determine, the attitude of a single reputable paper in this country towards any issue of serious moment either in the domestic or, still less, in the foreign politics of the nations.

It is in its subtler effects on the minds of its readers that the performance and quality of the 'popular' Press gives most cause for anxious concern. In rapidity of production, in highly organised distribution, in enterprise in 'news getting' the technical achievements of the 'big circulation' newspaper are of no mean order. But a newspaper however, predominantly commercial the motives which condition its direction remains something more than printed, paper. Viewing the 'popular' journals of to-day, what can fairly be said of 'the mind within?' If, as Lord Morley said it is a liberal education to read the "Times" everyday, what sort of an education is it to read the 'Penny Daily?" What influence has it had upon modern life and thought, with its taboid paragraphs, its magnification of the ephemeral and its proneness to worship all that is tawdry and meretricious in success? How far is it responsible for the lack of definite ideals the rush from one diversion to another which is so evident in modern society, and how far is it merely the result of these conditions? You cannot sell milions of copies of a daily journal which is patently trying to educate the reader: at best it must print what will interest or amuse him. Those who condemn the popular Press and consider its influence on balance to be had must logically be prepared to accept the view that it would be better if the millons of our democracy read no papers at all. For let no one imagine that, even had Lord Northcliffe and his successors never existed, there would have been any possibility of our distinguished contemporary the 'Times' being bought in millions, or of the 'Spectator' reaching the seven-figure circulation of John Bull.'

KNOWLEDGE OF WORLD EVENTS.

We cannot accept this conclusion, for whether it has done it ill or well, the Press has been the first and even to-day is the most important of the agencies which have widened the horizon of the masses of the people until it embraces the whole world. Great though the defects of the present penny daily may be, in sense and taste alike the fact remains that in its column's a smattering, at least of knowledge of world events does filter through to an otherwise unreachable public and that, indiscriminately mixed up with rubbish the work of distinguished and serious writers is printed—for those who will to read.

The creators of the "popular" modern newspaper may legitimately plead in answer to their critics, that they had in the firs place to attract their millions of readers. The showman must be allowed his drum. Now, however, that public has been induced to acquire the "newspaper habit." an opportunity never before available, exists to raise the level of taste. It is on the use which is made of that opportunity that final judgment of the ultimate value of the Penny Press will depend. On the Journalists employed by the great newspaper combines, with their ten millon readers, a heavy responsibiliy rests. In one sense they stand between the public and any selfish interest which might endeavour to use this great weapon for the supression of news or the distortion of facts. In another sense they stand between the public and its own self. The editor of a "popular" daily should not only be strong enough to remain "unawed by influence of the great" He must be proof against the still fecile success by pandering to the more compelling temptation to achieve least worthy interests and impulses of democracy. Perhaps the greatest service that the profession can render is to believe and to have the courage to put into practice the conviction that the standard of public taste and intelligence is rising and that if the great ability that has been devoted to popularising trash is used for more worthy objects the "Penny Daily" will play a big role in the cultural development of the nation, and not be as we fear it so often is at present a drag upon it.—"The Economist."

HAVE YOU SEEN YOUR DOUBLE?

STRANGE CASES OF PEOPLE ALIKE

A traveller at Birmingham has just had a strange experience.

Standing on a railway platform he was warmly greeted by a number of men who, although absolute strangers to him, attempted to shake him by the hand. They were members of a political organisation, and believed he was Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health.

They were considerably astonished when he informed them that he was plain John Harrison, for his resemblance to Mr. Neville Chamberlain was so striking that almost anyone might have mistaken the two.

TUNNEY AND BEETHOVEN.

A leading psychologist, when told of the occurrence yesterday, told the "Sunday Chronicle" he was only surprised that there were not more cases like this occurring every day.

"Nearly everybody has a double," he declared, "but in many cases the likeness is only superficial.

"Have you ever noticed how closely Gene Tunney, the boxer, resembles Beethoven, the composer? If you put the former in clothing of the sort worn by the great musican, or vice versa, the likeness would be remarkable."

The late Earl of Verulam bore so striking a resemblance to the late King Edward VII. that he was mistaken for him at the Coronation, and had some difficulty in getting away from the crowds.

SHOT BY HIS DOUBLE?

Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, may actually have been killed by his own double, Lieut. William Allen.

After his fight from Washington when Lincoln had been killed, Booth was trapped and shot by Federal soldiers in a barn.

One of that posse was Lieut. Allen, who, some years later, was near the stage door of a West End theatre when Edward Booth, brother of the assassin, emerged.

"John," he shouted, "John," but Lieut. Allen vanished into the crowd.

For a considerable time afterward Edward Booth believed that he had really seen his brother.

TROTSKY'S RUSE.

If Leon Trotsky had not had a double he might never have partaken in the Soviet Revolution.

Trotsky's real name is Bronstein, and while in exile twenty-three years ago, he found that he and his gaoler, a man named Trotsky, were as like as two peas.

Realising that in this he had a means of escape, he cultivated this likeness as much as possible. He copied his walk and his mannerisms.

By this means he made his escape, carrying a passport with the gaoler's photograph, and wearing one of his coats. He then adopted his name, and has gone by it ever since.

At a university a few days ago photographs of ten of the most successful members of a class, together with ten of the least successful, were submitted to psychology students.

They were asked to state why the men had either succeeded or failed, and what professions they were pursuing to-day.

In every case the students disagreed. One man said to be a preacher was actually a builder, and another they believed was an artist was actually a prosperous butcher.

THE WOOL-GATHERER

(During an all-night sitting of the L.C.C. this week a woman member, at the hour of 5 a.m., was ruled out of order for knitting in orded to keep herself awake.)

Madam, you are out of order—
Kindly put your wool away!
Such behaviour seems to border
On contempt of court, I say.
Fellow-members, primed to wheedle,
Argue, answer, or disprove,
They it is who "get the needle"
As they see your needles move.
True it is that females knitted
Round the ghastly guillotine,
But the task is most unfitted
For our milder mannered scene,
Here we can't allow one lonely
Toiling "tricoteuse" to sit—
Arguments are here the only
Things that may be closely knit.
Madame, up and do your duty,
Use your undistracted brains—
Leave, in uncompleted beauty
Any purling that remains!
Here the chairman's anguished knockings—
Though the hour is beastly late,
Knit your brows but not your stockings
And attend to the debate!
—Lucio in the "Manchester Guardian".

MEDICINE IN EGYPT

A GREAT HOSPITAL

To-day there opens in Cairo an International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, which has been convened by the Egyptian Goyernment on the occasion of the centenary of the foundation of the Kasr El Aini School of Medicine, writes the Cairo correspondent of "The Times" on December 15.

Almos every great Egyptian museum n Europe and America has some ancient hieratic papyrus recording the medical knowledge of the age. These books of medicine date from about the Middle Kingdom (circa 2000 B.C.), and there exist. now a number of collections of treatises and groups of prescriptions made by individual physicians for use in general practice by themselves and their students.

The names of a number of physicians of the pyramid age and later have come down to us in inscriptions on the walls of ancient tombs—the one with the greatest reputation being Imhotep, th scribe, physician, magician, and architect of King Zoser of Dynasty IV. Two thousand five hundred years after his death he became a god of medicine and was called by the Greeks Imouthes and identified with Asklepios.

Kasr El Aini was the palace built on the right bank of the Nile in the middle of the 15th century by El Mouquer El Shehaby Ahmed Ibn El 'Ainy.

Its first connexion with medicine was in 1798, during the French occupation, when Baron Larrey, chief surgeon to Napoleon's Expeditionary Force, turned it into a military hospital. In 1801 it passed from the hands of the French into those of the British Army, which made use of it until 1804, when it was handed back to the Turks on their return to Egypt. They used it for military purposes or as a guest-house until 1837, when the medical school, which had been created at Abu Zabal in 1827, was transferred to Kasr El Aini, together with the hospital which since then has existed there side by side with it.

MUSLIM PREJUDICE.

The medical course at that time was five years. The pupils varied in age from 20 to 25, and consisted of three companies of 100 each. They were fed, dressed, and lodged at the expense of the Government, from whom they received about 8s. a month as pocket money. In those days there was much prejudice among Muslims against the dissection of dead bodies, and in order to protect the Muslim pupils in the dissecting-room it had to be serrounded by armed guards. The course was inaugurated by the dissection of a dog, "not even a Muslim's dog, but a Jew's dog or a Christian's dog." Later, although the Ulema had decreed that the dissection of a human body was against the principles of Islam, permission was secured to use Christian subjects or black slaves, and for skulls and bones to be brought from disused cemeteries. Little by little the prejudice was overcome, and in time the students actually took home with them portions of skeletons to study.

This advance was due to the influence of a French doctor brought to Egypt by Mehemet Ali, Antoine Barthelemy Clot, better known to history as Clot Bey, to whom was due the creation of a school of mesicine with a section of veterinary medicine and a school for 50 midwives, mostly negresses and Abyssinians. He met with great opposition, but was loyally supported by Mehemet Ali, and did wonders in the way of reorganising the hospitals and modernising the system of medical instruction. But the enlightened era of Mehemet Ali was followed by the reactionary wave under Abbas I., when most educational progress stopped. The work at Kasr El Aini was discouraged, and Clot Bey retired to France in disgust. Abbas, who became Viceroy in 1849, engaged German professors to take the place of the French, and when they also retired in disgust Abbas brought in Italans. Among the Germans engaged was a certain Bilharz, who, while performing an autopsy on a young Egyptian, discovered the "biharzia haemafobium," which is the cause of the disease from which Egypt has suffered since earliest times.

The Italian influence at Kasr El Aini did not last long, for in 1835 the medical school was suppressed by Said Pasha on the ground that it delivered fraudulent certificates of ill-health as exemption from military service. The Viceroy soon discovered, however, that he could not do without medical students, and in 1856 Clot Bey was formally recalled to reopen Kasr El Aini Medical School. He remained only one year, for in 1857 his health broke down.

BRITISH ORGANISATION.

Kasr El Aini remained in Egyptian hands until 1833, by which time the public health administration of the country had become most unsatisfactory. In that year a great cholera epidemic broke out and a British commission was sent out to investigate and deal with it. With the commission was Dr. Koch, who found in the Nile the bacillus of cholera.

The upshot of this commission was that the Sanitary Department, which had proved quite incapable of dealing with the epidemic, was placed in 1884 under the control of Dr. Sandwith, who appointed Dr. Herbert Milton to reorganise the hospital. They were joined in 1890 by Dr. Keatinge, who had come out some few years before for the Egyptian Army, and the three of them reorganised hospital work in Egypt and created a proper medical school. In 1898 Dr. (now Sir) Cooper Perry, Superintendent of Guy's Hospital, was engaged to report on the future management and direction of the school and hospital. As a result of his recommendations, a complete reorganisation was introduced.

During the War Kasr El Aini was once more a military hospital, partly for prisoners of war and partly for Allied wounded. During the four years it dealt with over 5,000 cases, which were almost entirely handled by Egyptian surgeons. In 1925 it was decided to create a State University, and Kasr El Aini became its faculty of medicine, and the curriculum was changed. To-day Easr El Aini, with a staff of over a hundred, Egyptian as well as British, all of considerable standing, is now a very important and active part of the new University.

The hospital now deals annually with over 17,000 in-patients and just under half a million out-patients, and the demand is so great that it has become necessary to build new buildings. The foundation-stone for a hospital of 1,500 beds and a fine medical school will be laid during the Congress by King Fuad, who takes thee deepest interest in the progress of medical work in his country. It is not a little curious that the site chosen—Roda Island—is almost exactly that to which Clot Bey a century ago wanted to transfer the hospital and school from Abu Zabal.

Ensuing M... Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Mu... lity of Bombay. The names of the candidates, th... which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.

AN APPEAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Knowing, as I do, the ways and methods adopted by many candidates I have decided to depart from the practice of engaging Motor cars. I therefore request those of you who think I should be re-elected to the Corporation to be kind enough to make their own arrangements to cast votes in my favour. My Symbol is "MAN."

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE

SPLENDID TOMB FOR SUN-YAT-SEN

HUGE MEMORIAL AT NANKING

On the wooded slopes of the Purple Mountain, overlooking the wide expanses of the Yangtse River and the city of Nanking, a great mausoleum, nearly 200 ft. high, 200 ft. long, and 180 ft. wide, is being prepared to receive the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who may be described as the father of the Chinese Revolution. This tomb, which is nearing completion, affords one of the most remarkable sights in the world approached as it is by a great granite staircase rising from the foot of the mountain.

The Chinese Nationalist Government has chosen an extensive tract of land on and around Purple Mountain, which is being converted into an immense national park so that the memorial may stand in fitting roundings. No expense has been spared, and it is esimated, when the roadways, the park, and the tomb buildings are all completed, the cost will not be less than £1,000,000.

By motor-car through the southern gate of Nanking it is an hour's duty drive over the country roads to the meinorial. To reach the great granite stairway, 200 ft. in width one passes through a great causeway 350 ft. wde, lined with cypress trees.

Shaped like a bell, the mausoleum, which stands behind the entrance hall is built on a great terrace, with the Memorial Hall and tomb at the top. In the entrance hall, or atrium, is a great statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen gazing out over Nanking, the heart of the Chinese Revolution.

Here memorial services will be held by pilgrims for their dead leader. The sarcophaghs of Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be placed in a sunken grotto, like Napoleon's casket in the Invalides at Paris, so that one may gaze down on the remains from a balustrade built of Italian marble.

Other parts of the mausoleum include a tablet, a pavilton, a great entrance gate two memorial columns, memorial walls and several smaller accessory buildings and landscape work. The designer of this striking monument is Mr. Y. C. Lu, a Shanghai architect, who states that it was designed to preserve and interpret the spirit and ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and re-create through the medium of architecture the fundamental principles of Dr. Sun's doctrine of nationalism.

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